DECEMBER 7, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10

VOL. 62, NO. 14 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

That Quebec Dinner

THE St. Laurent dinner last week was a much more important event than the amount of space devoted to it in the English-language press would suggest. It is true that it was not the speeches that made it important, so that even a full report of them would hardly do it justice.

The point is that it is imperatively necessary that French Quebec should have one heroic-size figure in the federal Liberal party. During Mr. Lapointe's lifetime there was no question about there being such a figure nor about who it was. On Mr. Lapointe's death the late Mr. Cardin saw himself, and was seen by many, as the proper successor. Mr. King perceived, however, that Mr. Cardin as Quebec leader would run a serious danger of getting the party into trouble — unnecessarily, that is to say over some issue which could be avoided by more cautious handling—in the other provinces; and proceeded to discover Mr. St. Laurent. The discovery was a great success, but it is still not certain that it is accepted by French Quebec, and a disappointing result in the by-election in Mr. Cardin's constituency would make the acceptance look much more doubtful.

It is not in the least a question of ability. Mr. St. Laurent is an exceedingly able man, so able that the Liberal party is fortunate to have secured his services even upon a slightly uncertain tenure. That uncertain tenure, by the way, is one difficulty; the French Canadians like their politicians to be lifetime politicians, not in-and-outers, and the idea that Mr. St. Laurent might return to his law practice after they have built him up as the heroic figure for Quebec has disturbed them not a little. He is also a late comer to the field, and has occasionally made slight lapses owing to lack of parliamentary experience, and that has caused a feeling that he is not a politician by instinct.

So it is highly important that Mr. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice and Secretary of State for External Affairs, should be spotlighted about now as, if not a permanency, at any rate a pretty lasting figure, and a very important figure, in the national life of this country. For the excellent reason that there is nobody else who looks in the least like the kind of heroic figure that the situation requires. The dinner seems to have been a great success, but the proof of the pudding is not even in the eating in this case; it is in the state of digestion shown by the voters

The Gordon Broadcasts

THE question of Mr. Donald Gordon's broadcasts has several different aspects, but it seems to us that only one of them is important. If Mr. Gordon's utterances were a defence or an advocacy of the policies of the Dominion Government in a controversial matter, then they should not only not have been allowed free and unrationed time on the C.B.C., but they should not have been uttered by Mr. Gordon at all. If they were not a defence or an advocacy of the Government's policies, then there is no cause for any fuss about them, whether because of Mr. Gordon having made them or because of their using radio time.

It is possible to argue that Mr. Gordon's utterances were not a defence or an advocacy of the Government's policies regarding price control, that they were merely a plea to the people of Canada to comply with the regulations in which those policies are embodied. The regulations exist, and while they exist it is desirable that they should be effective. To be effective they require a good deal of public cooperation. Mr. Gordon, we are sure, is convinced that all he was doing was to solicit such cooperation; that he was not arguing that such regulations ought to be continued for all time, or for five years, or

(Continued on Page Five)

—Photo, Eric Knowles, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

"We shall walk in velvet shoes . . . on white silence below." Bessborough Hotel grounds, Saskatoon.

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Modern Window Designer Plays Important

This type of window involves the skills and labors of a large staff of designers and craftsmen. Modern displays, through their size and ubiquity, have become an integral part of communal aesthetic life, giving brightness and color to our thoroughfares.

By Paul Duval

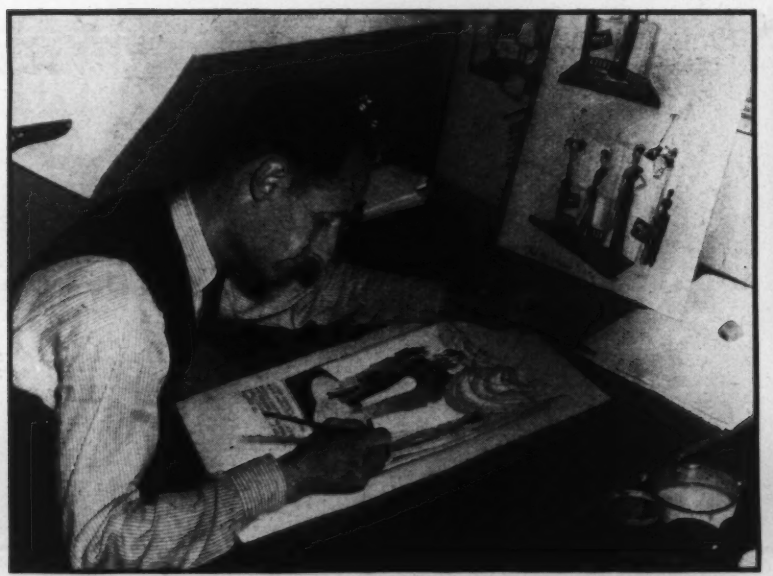
MODERN window display is, in most countries, the closest form we have to the regular, seasonal pageantry of the Middle Ages and the early Renaissance. In an age when parades are spasmodic and most processions are of a martial or semi-military nature, window displays in larger cities effectively fill the need of all of us for some changing form of social pageant about us.

The fact that modern display art arises from the desire for profit, while the early pageant arose from a community or religious impulse, is irrelevant in so far as the end result of the conveying of beauty and plenitude of colors, materials and forms is the same.

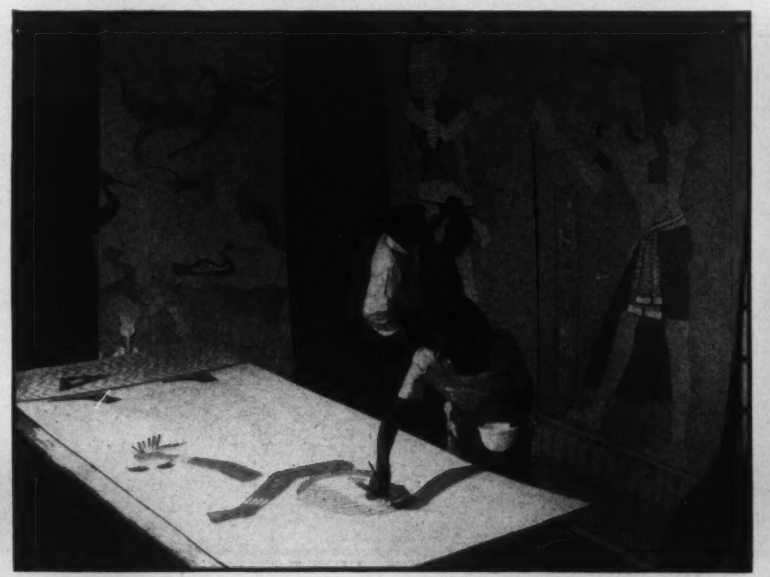
Behind every window display of any proportions and subtlety there is a small army of experts in this modern craft. Window display is essentially a derivative art, but, nevertheless, one which, at its best, presupposes a high standard of taste and technique.

IN A great majority of cases the public receives its first substantial (and painless) introduction to new trends in the arts through display windows. The alert designer frequents the art galleries and keeps in touch with the new work of modern artists, then adapts what he picks up into a somewhat more moderate form for the public passing his windows.

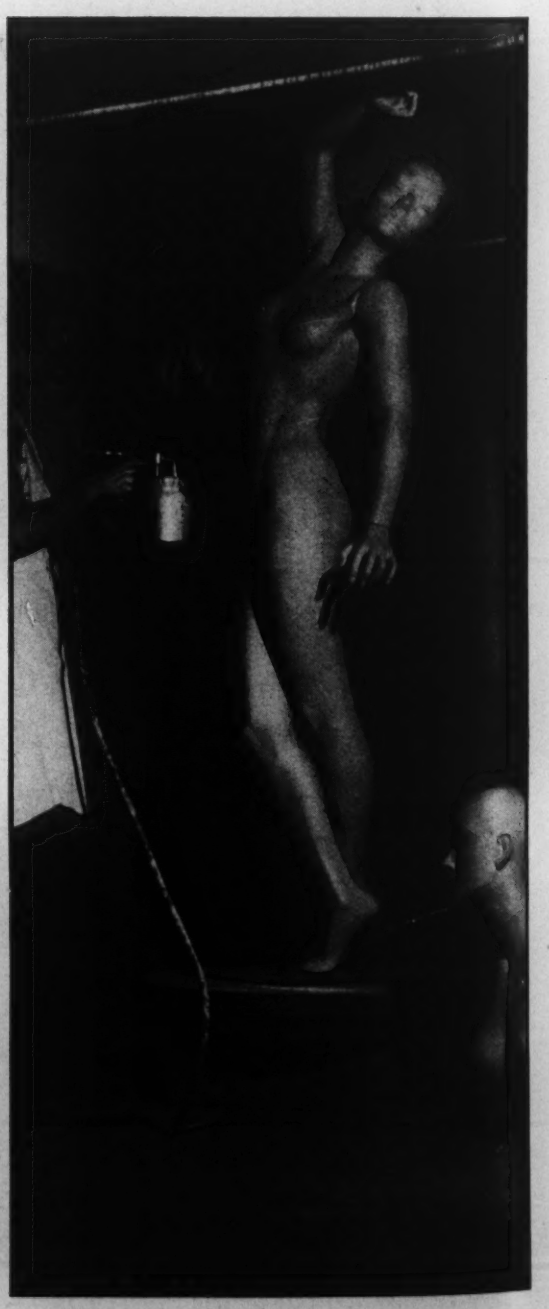
As Christmas approaches, the busy thoroughfares of Canada's larger towns and cities take on an illumined, festive air. Most of this seasonal gleam and glitter emanates from the windows, large and small, of the varied and manifold commer-



The first step in preparing a window is the rough design on paper. Here a designer puts finishing touches to a sketch.



A large and exotic mural for a window background in the process of being completed. Design is of Egyptian motif.



Mannequins are given fresh "complexions", while plastic surgery is often resorted to.

Sculptors play an important role in display art. This one is tinting relief panels to make an effective background.

Two skilled craftsmen put the finishing touches to papier mâché puppets designed for men's furnishings display window.

Liaison Role Between Art And Commerce

cial establishments which line the streets. In the small showcase of a jewellery store a sprig of holly and a dangling, silver sequin-coated bell might suffice to convey the festive spirit; but in the larger establishments a small fortune in plaster props, gold, green and red bedecked backgrounds, and lavishly-dressed mannequins is often needed to give the full effect of opulence desired.

A DECORATING budget of a few dollars per year will suffice the little second-hand book dealer or the operator of an antique store, but the combined display budgets of larger commercial houses in this country run, annually, close to the million-dollar mark. Window and interior display of merchandise is, therefore, a very concrete "big business," as well as a highly-specialized form of applied design.

Many persons still think of the creation of window displays in terms of "window dressers." Nothing could be more erroneous, if the term is applied to major display projects. In the permanent and consulting staffs of large window display departments, there are employed architects, sculptors, engineers, lighting experts, fashion consultants and designers, plus a host of assistants in these various fields. A first-rate major window display is the creation of many dexterous and quite specialized hands.

In Canada, a considerable number of the country's outstanding painters are graduates of display studios. They shall be nameless here, but each of them could readily testify that an intelligently-operated display department which allows for the full use of creative talents can be a fertile breeding ground for creators in the visual arts.

This festive but essentially simple design for a millinery window depends to a large degree on its effective lighting.

A church-like arch and two quatrefoils set the stage symbolically for this bride's window. Subtle simplicity is again the keynote.

Green pine cones and a white reindeer with big red bow are Christmas reminders. Fur ensemble is emphasized by light décor.

Up-to-date store window models must be prepared for frequent changes in wig styles.

Artificial fruits and flowers are vital aids for seasonal display backgrounds.

A gay-looking burro receives a final skin of burlap. The sombrero and vivid cloak of the peon are of papier mâché

Experienced artists touch up wistful period figures. Careful research is often needed in the creation of such displays.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canada's Taxing Authorities Must Be Taught the Facts of Life

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HEARTILY approve of your editorial "A Taxation Error" (S.N., Nov. 23). I am glad that you put the question of personal freedom first. But as a problem in economic policy this decision to reduce the exemption granted to working married women is merely one more example of a very broad principle.

All over this country people are being discouraged from work and the net volume of consumable goods is being reduced by the pressure of income tax upon the net returns from labor. The whole active population is under pressure to reduce its output because the tax is so heavy as well as being progressive. The man on salary is discouraged from working for advancement in responsibility and earnings because so much of the increase will be absorbed by the tax. Everybody whose income fluctuates directly with effort expended — the doctor, the cobbler, the farmer—is encouraged to take more free time and to give less in production for a money return.

The government now proceeds upon the assumption that the production of wealth is unaffected by their efforts to redistribute it. It assumes that people will still continue to work as hard as ever even though the last instalments of money income are now cut in half by the income tax and by more than that for the highly skilled.

It is preposterous! Common observation shows that the whole Canadian community is now adjusting its pattern of effort in order to minimize its taxes. Since our government shows no capacity for learning by itself some one must take it out behind the barn and teach it the facts of life. I know of no one, sir, who could do that job with more skill and with more authority than yourself and hope you will take it on.

Kingston, Ont. JOHN L. MCDOUGALL

Reading to Children

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS much interested in the introduction to "The Bookshelf" of Nov. 16, because I am reading "The Coral Island" to my class of ten-to twelve-year-old boys and girls, on Friday afternoons, after recess. I do not think the book has lost any of its charm.

I think most teachers read to their classes. I have done so with every class I have taught, including all the grades from one to seven. Here is a list of their favorites: The Coral Island, Ballantyne; The Cruise of the Cachalot, Bullen; Just-So Stories, Puck of Pook's Hill, Rewards and Fairies, Kipling; Swallows and Amazons, Swallowdale, Peter Duck, Ransome; The Wind in the Willows, Graham; Alice in Wonderland, Through the Looking-Glass, Carroll; Winnie the Pooh, The House at Pooh Corner, Milne; Hans Brinker, Mary Mapes Dodge.

If this list is of any use to your readers, by all means quote it.

Bowmanville, Ont. A READ-ALOUD-ER

No Laurier Statue

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE a letter from Mr. J. A. Martineau, of Rockland, Ontario, about the absence of a statue to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Province of Quebec, which I discussed in a recent SATURDAY NIGHT of Oct. 26.

Mr. Martineau points out that Quebec abounds in statues to French Canadians, instancing monuments of Sir Etienne Cartier, Lafontaine, Cremazie, Chenier, Mercier, and other outstanding sons. He might have mentioned also the statues of Champlain, Montcalm, and other outstanding members of his race, which adorn Quebec City and other Quebec centres. The fact is that French Canadians are moved by artistic sensibilities and racial pride to indulge in such reminders of the past. This undeniable fact renders it all the more surprising and regrettable that they should have neglected to honor one of the very greatest men ever produced by Quebec, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier undoubtedly was.

Mr. Martineau states in a letter to the Ottawa *Journal* that in the late Spring of 1941 he asked the French Canadian Press and leading French-speaking Canadians to form a Committee for the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Sir Wilfrid's birth on November 20, 1841. His idea was to lay the foundations of a monument in his memory. The majority did not bother answering his letter, and others excused themselves on the ground that the proposal to erect a monument might bring on a fight between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal as to its location. Mr. Martineau is, I am given to understand, the nearest living "flesh and blood relative" of the late statesman.

Toronto, Ont. F. D. L. SMITH

A Citizeness

IN THE November 9 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT "Citizen of Eire" remarks:

"We can have a citizen of the United States living in Montreal, but we do not talk of Montreal citizens."

The French-speaking Montreal calèche-driver still does. On our way to watch the sun go down from the top of Mt. Royal, two of us from Ontario, and our Montreal hostess, having just left the tram, paused at the base of the mountain intending to begin the ascent on foot.

Said one of the Ontario pair: "There a calèche. Let's take it and ride to the top?" All were agreed.

As we jogged along the ascending woodland mountain paths, our Jehu pointed out various interesting items and views. When later it came time to pay the fare, the Montrealer said: "Better let me enquire how much it is." The driver, after naming the amount, which was a very reasonable one, immediately asked: "Is that too much?" "Oh, no," said our friend. Then dropping his voice, and smiling at her he added: "You are a 'citizeness,' now if it were an American tourist!"

Just how he recognized the "citizeness," who was blonde, blue-eyed, and of obvious English origin, I am not quite sure, but perhaps, being bilingual, he had overheard some of our conversation and had drawn his own conclusion.

Toronto, Ont. L'ELEVE VERBEUSE

P.S. Concerning the letter "French Without Tears;" did *M. le professeur* threaten the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT or pay advertising rates for pure reading matter?"

L'E. V.

Chiefly Political

A RECENT Ottawa dispatch by Richard Sanburn declares that "Canada has finally said 'no' to a vast plan to train the bulk of the British peacetime army and air force in Canada, for various reasons, chiefly political."

Ottawa's action in rejecting the British proposal is tragically reminiscent of the flat refusal our government made to the British request to be permitted to train R.A.F. personnel in Canada in 1938. Then, as now, our Government said "no" and for reasons "chiefly political."

If Britain was vulnerable in 1938 by reason of the concentration of its air and mechanized training facilities, how much more is she today—now that the weapons available to an enemy for the launching of a surprise attack have become so much more devastating?

What plausible reason was there for the rejection of the British plea in 1938 or what excuse may be made for the stand our Government is taking today? Just what are the reasons "chiefly political" that dictate Ottawa's policy in all its relations with Great Britain? Isn't the anti-British element exercising an influence out of all proportion to its numbers? Surely it is about time that such organizations of this country as profess pride in our British connection should make themselves heard too. Why leave all the talking to a noisy minority?

Vegreville, Alberta J. FITZALLEN

Golden-Voiced MacRaye

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I quote from a letter just received from a New Brunswick friend of mine? In it she writes: "Don't you think it strange that no one has paid some adequate tribute to the late Walter MacRaye? His services to Canadian writers have been surpassed by no one in this Dominion and it seems that one of the many poets whose writings he made known the length and breadth of Canada, not only in the larger cities but in far-flung towns and villages, should speak some word of gratitude to his memory .... He certainly introduced his hearers in the Maritimes to our own poets of Canada, loved their poems and made others love them and want to know more of them.

"Canada has lost a man who did much for her writers, and did it for love of beautiful words and thoughts. In Toronto I heard him read Dr. Pratt's poem on the return of the fishing fleet when the bells tolled for those lost at sea. As he finished the poem there was the tribute of silence and then Dr. Pratt said, 'I never knew I could write like that.' Walter MacRaye was more than an interpreter. And the echoes of his beautiful voice will always come back to me in the poems he loved so well and made others love."

There are, I know, many Canadians who will agree with the writer of this letter. And if the belated message it contains will help to keep Walter's memory green, we who knew and loved him will be less ashamed of our silence.

ARTHUR STRINGER

Mountain Lakes, N.J.

Voters and "Weight"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. CLAUDE RYAN seems to have entirely missed the point of my argument, or else he is ignoring it.

I did not, in any sense, criticize the size of the French Canadian family. I quite agree with Mr. Ryan that it would be better for Canada if the English-speaking families were larger. I happen to have five children myself—not a very large family, but well above the average in this part of the country. That, however, has nothing to do with my argument.

If Mr. Ryan prefers to refer to the "disproportionately limited size of the English-speaking families" I have no objection whatever—it means exactly the same, only the perspective is different, and it supports my argument with exactly the same force. Since the people who have the power of electing representatives in Parliament are the *Voters*, in any section of the country in which the minor population is large in proportion to the number of voters (and which, therefore, has fewer voters per thousand of the population) those voters have more "say" or "weight" than an equal number of voters from another section of the country where the proportion of minors is relatively small. I suggested that possibly a fairer way would be to base representation on the number of *Voters* instead of on the total population. I note that another correspondent, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, made a similar suggestion. I assure you I am still

London, Ont. WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FROM a New York daily:

"Many a romance is developing among the rank and file of the United Nations delegations."

Well, at least some of 'em believe that the one world idea is not so bad after all.

•

King Gustav of Sweden, age 89, has been instructed by his physicians to play no more tennis. At his age he should relax and take up golf.

•

Heading in a New York paper:

GIRL, SEVEN YEARS OLD, OFFERS PEACE SOLUTION.

Of course, she's much too young to know any better.

•

Anvil Chorus

From a London weekly review:

"We can still hope that the peace of the world is being forged on the anvil of the United Nations."

We will also hope that it won't turn out to be a forgery.

•

An Ottawa income tax news release begins a helpful example of how the new taxation rate works with "A married man with eight children earning $250 monthly. . ." We didn't think such amazing prodigies existed outside of Hollywood.

•

At a meeting of medical students in Montreal, it was suggested that prescriptions should no longer be written in Latin. So that's what it is.

An automobile which can fly is about to go into production in the United States. All that will be required of the pedestrians of tomorrow is to stand in the middle of the road and say, "Shoo!"

•

Caption in farm paper:

TURKEY PROSPECTS BRIGHT

It is believed that turkeys do not share this optimism.

•

Mud Guard

A new medical book just announced, dealing with the therapeutic qualities of mud, should not be confused with other recent books handling the same material, and classified as fiction.

•

The "baby" automobiles from Britain are becoming a familiar sight in many Canadian cities. The other day, on Yonge Street, Toronto, a pedestrian is reported to have nearly run over one.

•

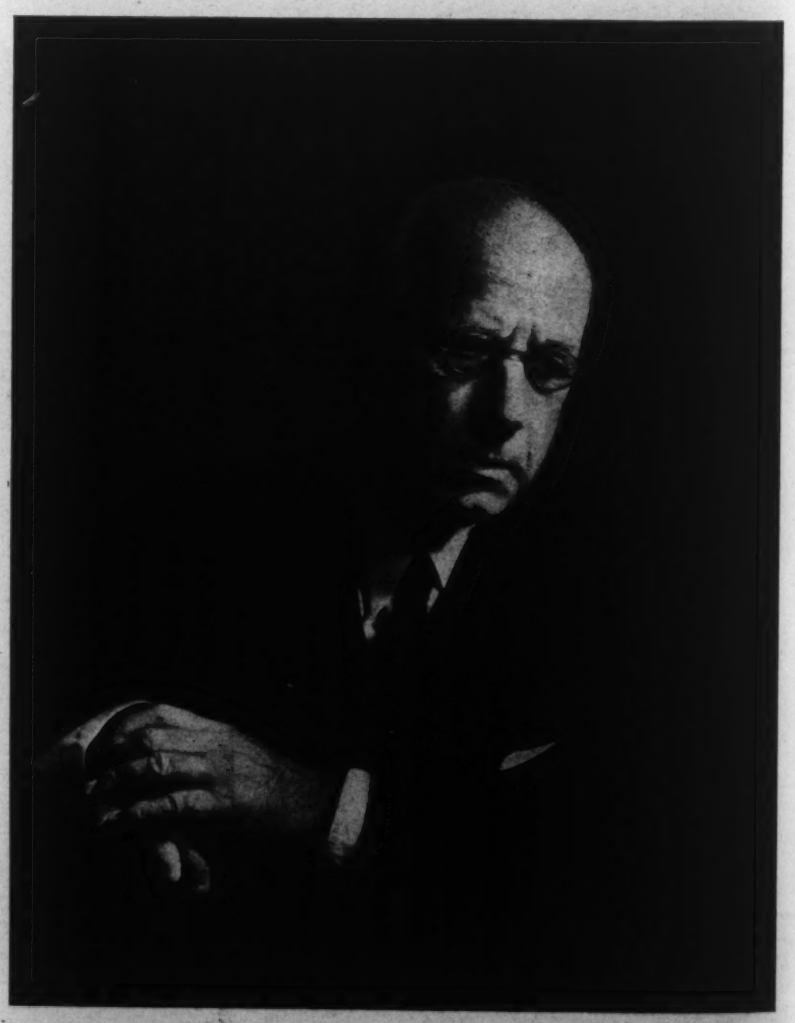
A news headline which appeared in the Canadian press hints that the present world unrest is evident even among the younger generation. It reads: DIAPER SITUATION TIGHT

•

An Ontario experimental farm reports the feat of a hen which laid 255 eggs in as many days, sitting almost continuously on her nest. Recent trends indicate that the hen of tomorrow will be qualified to lay continuously in the stratosphere, in an upside-down position, or while immersed in a tub of water.

•

It is understood that preparations for our Christmas radio fare are now well advanced, and that commercial announcers are polishing up their vocabulary on the subject of upset stomachs.



The Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who, together with most of his cabinet, was returned by a substantial though reduced majority in last week's election. Return to power of the Labor Government after 11 years in office, including the wartime period, is regarded as a notable achievement, and is believed to indicate national satisfaction over the policy of gradual movement towards socialism.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $1.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 615 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
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Vol. 62, No. 14 Whole No. 2803

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

even for one year, which would be a matter of policy, to be determined in the future, and therefore a proper subject for difference of opinion between different political parties.

But even if that was all that Mr. Gordon intended to do, it does not necessarily follow that that was all that he did. It is, as a matter of fact, extraordinarily difficult to argue that certain regulations, being in force, should be complied with and supported by public opinion, without also arguing that they ought to remain in force for at least some little time; and it happens that there is a considerable body of opinion, and one entire political party, which holds that these particular regulations ought not to remain in force any longer than is necessary to get them repealed.

If Mr. Gordon was merely arguing that these regulations should be observed and supported so long as they remain in force, without any reference to the question whether they should remain in force or be replaced, then there would be no need for anybody to take the air over the C.B.C. to argue against him. We are sure that the spokesman of the Property Owners' Association will not argue in favor of the regulations being disobeyed and disregarded *while they are in force*. But he will argue in favor of their being immediately, or shortly thereafter, repealed; and if that argument is a relevant answer to anything that Mr. Gordon said, then Mr. Gordon should not have said it, and it should not have been said in unrationed time over the air. For the defence of Government policy should be done by responsible members of the Government and not by the servants of that Government, and should be done within the rationed air time allotted to the Government party.

This problem, of the difference between merely advocating conformity with existing policies because they are the policies in force, and advocating the policies themselves as desirable in themselves, did not arise in any acute form during the war. Even on the one central issue of compulsory service, it was possible to make speeches urging men to enlist voluntarily even if one believed in compulsory service; very few Conservatives put compulsory service so far ahead of all other objectives as to desire the breakdown of the voluntary recruiting system and deliberately impede the effort to raise recruits. (The one grave error of the C.B.C. in that time was in not allowing network time to the No advocates in the plebiscite on overseas conscription; the Government was actually consulting public opinion on a most vital question, and yet the C.B.C. refused to allow one of the two possible answers to be advocated in network broadcasts.)

But in the present highly divided and uncertain state of public opinion it will be necessary for both the Government and the C.B.C. to see to it that nothing that can reasonably be construed as advocacy of a contestable Government policy shall be uttered by the paid servants of the Government, and also that nothing that can be so construed shall be uttered over radio networks without equivalent time being made available to those who wish to oppose the policy.

QUESTION

THERE is a power in the minds of men
That visions harnessing of earth and stars,
Damming straining waters, flinging bars
Of light into the skies until their den
Of solitude is splintered into threads
Of knowledge any child could choose to tie
About his finger, with triumphant cry
Dropping the puzzle that had bent the heads
Of wisdom through the midnight hours. Why
Do you brood, my child, over a daisy slain
By wanton wheels, there where iron treads
Have churned an ant hill open to the sky—
Why do you sigh, and sift the dust in vain?

GLADYS KIPPEN

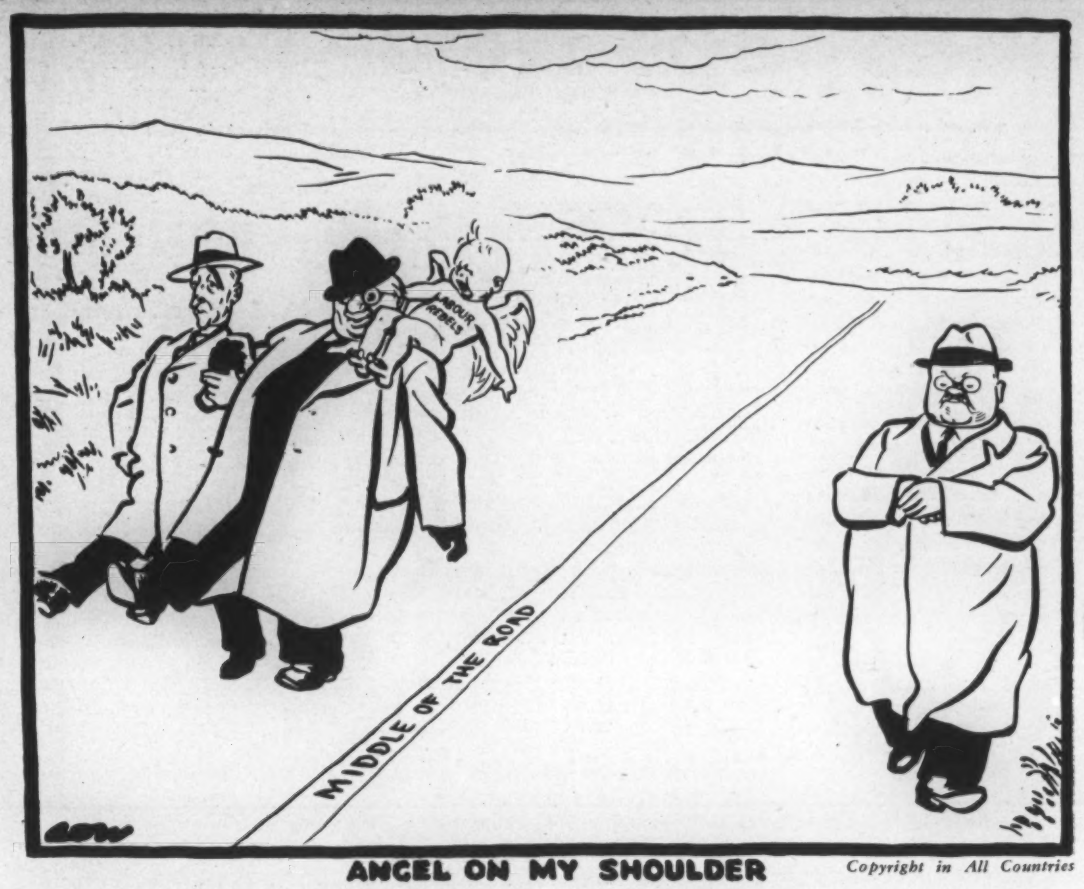
Lip-Service Only

WE DO not think Mr. Coldwell will wholly approve of the article on the dissident or anti-Bevin Socialists in Britain which appeared in the last number of *CCF News*, and which preaches the doctrine that the task of Socialists is to make a Socialist world, and that this "requires the re-making of people." Incidentally the *CCF News* has dropped from its masthead all names except that of Morden Lazarus, business manager.

The sentence just quoted is not that to which Mr. Coldwell may object. But the article goes on to call on Socialists to "face the facts" in the sphere of international relations. "Anything more than lip-service to U.N. may be a waste of time for Socialists." The U.N., it appears, contains three groups of nations "between which there can never be more than a temporary truce on any major question . . . When the advantages accruing to those countries within the Socialist sphere are appreciated by those still under the arbitrary power of the capitalist financier or the Soviet commissar, then the frontiers of freedom will find new ground for extension."

The British Government's error, this article informs us, "is in being too soft-hearted in foreign affairs." This is not good for Socialism. "Socialists must get tough."

The British are a shockingly honest people. We are afraid that they went into U.N. with the intention of giving it honest service, and not merely lip-service and nothing more. Apparently they and their Government — which represents them pretty well—are still doing so. It won't do; it's treason to true Socialism. The Socialist Government of Great Britain had better learn to get tough, and incidentally to get hypocritical. Lip-service, yes, but anything more than that is "a waste of time for Socialists."



ANGEL ON MY SHOULDER

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For Higher Interest

THERE is, we believe, a great deal of sound economic sense in the observation of Mr. R. S. Waldie, president of the Imperial Bank, that a most important check to our present progress towards inflation would be "stabilization or reduction in the volume of money which would be brought about through a rise in the rate of interest," which would "encourage people to save and invest."

Every social and economic change of the last ten years has been in the direction of discouraging saving except for the very rich who can scarcely spend even what is left of their incomes after taxes—and the taxes on the rich as so heavy that the only people in this class are those whose incomes show not as income but as capital gain and thus evade taxation altogether. During the war our saving was either done for us by the government or done by ourselves under great pressure from the government. But in time of peace the wage-earning class, the one class whose economic position has greatly improved, is now under less pressure to save for old age, for raising a family and for unemployment, than ever before, while the middle class is being rapidly extinguished by taxation, decline in return on capital, and the lag behind other classes in getting its salary scales revised.

Most of the saving necessary to pay for current expansions of plant has been performed not by individuals but by corporations, by withholding from the shareholders a large proportion of the enormous earnings which have characterized the last few years — a process which is stimulated by the inability of tax-collectors to distinguish clearly between legitimate operating costs and expenditures which really increase the capital value of the company, and should not be a charge against income. With reduced earnings this will cease to be possible, and unless something is done to re-encourage the saving habit in individuals we shall ultimately find ourselves depending largely on the state and its state-owned enterprises (which do not have to pay either dividends or taxes) for the whole process of increasing the capital fund of the community. Socialists will see no objection to this tendency; individualists should see plenty.

Staff Changes

WE ARE glad to announce the return to the editorial staff of SATURDAY NIGHT of a member whose absence on active service for six years left a blank which we have felt was never completely filled. Herbert McManus will resume charge of the Travel Department which was an important part of his functions before the war, and will in addition have charge of the Book Department. A terribly unobtrusive person, Mr. McManus has nevertheless been for a great many years—and even when absent in Europe—an essential part of what we call the spirit of SATURDAY NIGHT, and we think the paper will be more like what it tries to be now that he is back.

J. E. Middleton, who has so acceptably conducted the Book Department for the past four years, retires from active staff work, but will continue to contribute to our columns both the light verse and sketches with which his name is so much associated and a substantial share of the book reviewing.

Racial Segregation

A NEGRO university student has been excluded from a contract bridge tournament in Toronto because the tournament was being run under the rules of a United States bridge organization which does not permit Negroes to participate. This sounds to us like an admirable reason for Canada having its own bridge organizations, but does not seem to be significant of anything else. Canada did not make the rule and cannot herself repeal it. We think that Canadian delegates to the central authority of the society, whatever it is, and assuming that there are such delegates, which quite possibly there are not, might well move at the next meeting that Negroes should cease to be barred; but they are not likely to get anywhere with the motion and the best procedure would be for Canada to withdraw.

The case of the New Glasgow Negro lady who was fined $20 for the alleged offence of defrauding the province of Nova Scotia of one cent amusement tax because she refused to be put in the balcony of a cinema when she had asked for a ground floor seat is much more serious. The owners of places of amusement may or may not have a right to refuse admittance to particular individuals or classes, but we are quite sure that they have no right to admit any individual or class and then require the persons admitted to sit in a segregated area of the place; and the action of the magistrate in fining the lady in question for defrauding the province, when she had most expressly tendered to the box office the proper price, including tax, of the seat in which she later insisted on sitting, is a travesty of justice. We are inquiring into the possibility of an appeal being taken in this case, and we shall be glad to hear from any friends who would be inclined to support such an action if it is found feasible.

Racial segregation is so deeply entrenched in what the American people are accustomed to call their way of life that the problems which it raises in a democracy (it raises none in a totalitarian state) will not be solved in the United States without a good deal of conflict. Canada is in a position to avoid most of that conflict if she avoids getting tied into the American way of life in that respect, and now is the time to take action to avoid it.

Taxes on Work

WE APPEAR to have been in error when we formed the idea that in 1947 it will be cheaper, so far as the income tax is concerned, to live in sin that to be married to a wife with an income of $750. It is no more expensive (again only so far as the income tax is concerned), but it is not cheaper. A married man with a wife earning $750 or over is in exactly the same tax position as a single man, and his wife is in the same position as a single woman.

But the difference between the married man whose wife earns $750 and the same married man whose wife decides not to earn anything is very serious indeed, and it is that difference —the difference that is inducing hundreds of married women to abandon their outside occupations—that is causing us concern. For the wife's income up to $750 is deducted from the husband's exemption, which means that it is added to his taxable income and to that part which falls under his highest rate.

A married woman who earns $1200 a year pays her own tax rate, which will be nothing on $750, $55 on the next $250, and $50 on the remaining $200, a total of $105. But the rate that the husband pays on her first $750 depends entirely on the size of his taxable income, and may in a great number of cases exceed 38 or 42 or even 46 per cent. He needs a total taxable income of only $13,000 (above an exemption of only $750) to make the rate 50 per cent. Putting it at 38 per cent, the husband pays $285 on his wife's income in addition to the $105 which she has already paid, making a total of $390, or practically one-third of her income.

The whole steeply graduated progressive tax system is calculated to discourage, and does actually discourage, people who have already attained a moderately comfortable income from undertaking the necessary exertion to procure some addition to it, even though the work that they would perform might be of the greatest benefit to society. In the case of a person who is already earning several thousand a year it may do no great harm if he is discouraged from trying to earn much more by additional exertion; but to penalize the first $1,200 income of a married woman to the extent of $390 (with the husband's taxable income only $6,500) is bound to deprive society of the services of many capable and efficient women workers who would be far better employed working for a living than playing bridge and doing the half-time job of running a modern mechanized home for a husband and one absentee child.

There are so many people in this country now who don't much care whether they do any work or not that it seems the greatest pity to go to such lengths to persuade people who are willing to work that it isn't worth their while.

POET IN THE STORM

IT'S only pride, the lofty sin
That brought this earnest poet in,
That drove him through the drifts of snow
Up to his waist, or nearly so;
Devouring pride; a senseless rage
To ornament this pallid page.

We longed to sneer at younger men
Who dally with a fountain pen
Or jab the shiny writing-mill;
To prove our stern, superior will,
Our sturdier legs, our deeper wind.
In fact we were a shade unkind.

Okay, we proved it, and so what?
Cheap satisfaction; all we got.

J. E. M.

Canadian Lauds Japs' New Pattern for Democracy

By PERCY G. PRICE

Japan's new, democratically worded Constitution was passed on November 3 and stands as Nippon's most important step yet towards putting her house in order. Effective May 7, 1947, it was proclaimed, with historic irony, on the anniversary of Emperor Meiji, who during his 1867-1912 reign worked out the previous Constitution on the Prussian model and a Shinto state-religion. Japan now has a pattern for democracy from the best which Britain and the U.S. can offer; for examples, two elected houses; a Cabinet responsible to the Diet; supreme authority in the Diet, not the Emperor; safeguards for protecting liberties, (religion, thought, assembly, marriage, etc.) of the individual. First reports of reactions to the new Constitution range from enthusiastic belief that the Japs will quickly understand all its implications to more sober opinion that two generations may be required to educate them to its meaning.

Mr. Price, a Canadian missionary who recently returned to Japan, has spent many years in the country and has studied considerably its political and economic life. This is the first in a series of reports on present-day Japan.

Tokyo.

THE POTSDAM Proclamation of the Big Three, on the basis of which Japan made her surrender, called for a fundamental change in the Japanese Constitution. In order to carry this out, committees have been at work for some time drafting a new Constitution. This has obtained the consent of the Diet (Parliament) and finally, on November 3, it was promulgated. Six months must elapse before it comes into force. This new Constitution is of great interest to us. Any modern nation might be proud to have it as their supreme law. No doubt those who drafted it have had available the Constitutions of other countries and notably that of the U.S.

If the new Constitution had been drawn up by the Japanese just because the Potsdam Proclamation required them to do so, it would have very little permanent value. It would simply be a system of government created under duress. If it were the work of academic statesmen attempting to select the good points of other Constitutions and weave them into one, it also would have little real value. The Anglo-Saxons did not acquire their rights that way. They had to struggle hard to win them. Many of the clauses in the Constitution are mountain peaks which had to be climbed for us and for which brave men died. However, we have every reason to believe that the new Constitution is the real and actual will of the people springing up out of their great tribulation.

It was natural that there should have been differences of opinion in Japanese circles in regard to the nature of the new Constitution. In the main there were three parties. First were the conservatives who wished to retain as much as possible of the old, making only such adaptations as were necessary. At the opposite extreme were the radicals who wanted an out-and-out republican Constitution, which would have meant the eclipse of the Imperial family—a very serious step for the Japanese Government to take.

In between these two extremes was the moderate party who wished to retain the Imperial line but to make it constitutional. This is the course which was adopted.

According to the Potsdam Proclamation, which Japan specifically accepted at the time of her surrender, she became bound to amend her Constitution in order to give the people, rather than the Throne, ultimate political authority. Both the Japanese Government and MacArthur were bound by the terms of that Proclamation. There are some Japanese (how many it is difficult to estimate) who feel that on account of this element of compulsion, the new Constitution was not a free expression of the will of the people. To the extent to which this view is sincerely held, that document will lack permanency.

In Japan in the past the common people have not been accustomed to think for themselves. They just blindly followed where they were led. It is too much to expect them to develop independent action all at once. The intelligentzia, quite a large group, do understand the import of the change in the Constitution and seem to have accepted it. The fact that the Emperor in his new role of constitutional monarch has gained in popularity, as indicated by the great ovation he received at the time of the promulgation of the New Constitution, indicates that the people have really given their assent.

Historic Date

The day chosen for the promulgation of the new Constitution was November 3, which is the anniversary of the birth of the great Emperor Meiji, the Emperor of the Restoration and the giver of Japan's first Constitution. This is the instrument which is now being discarded.

It was modelled on the Prussian system and at that time suited aristocratic Japan better than the more democratic British system. According to the first Constitution the seat of supreme authority was not Parliament (called in Japan, the Diet) but the Emperor. He appointed the Premier, and the Cabinet might carry on even if they did not have the support of the Diet. The control of the army and of the purse strings of the nation are the two ways by which any government asserts its authority. In Japan's first Constitution both these means of control were in the hands of the Emperor. The Diet might reject the budget drawn up by the Cabinet but if it did so the Cabinet could carry on with the same budget as the previous year.

In the old Constitution it was provided that the military forces should be responsible to the Emperor alone and not to the Cabinet. The army was also represented on the Cabinet by a war minister, an officer of the active forces. In case the Supreme Command of the military forces did not approve of the Premier elect they could refuse to appoint any minister of war, making it impossible for him to complete his Cabinet. They often used that power as a lever to force beforehand the Premier's approval to some of their projects. Placing the army directly under the Emperor and not under the Cabinet gave rise to what was often called "dual diplomacy". The foreign minister would take a certain course in foreign affairs but the army might act on quite a different plan. It was the army which took over Manchuria in 1931 and extended their conquests against even what appeared to be the express will of the Emperor.

Another weakness of the old Constitution was that, while the Emperor was given the direct control of the army and all military forces, it often turned out that the Emperor felt himself obliged to accept the advice of his military advisers. How could it be otherwise? The result was that the army, not being subject to the Cabinet and possessing military power and direct access to the Emperor, came to control the nation.

Turning to the new Constitution, the observer finds the seat of Supreme authority is in the Diet, not the Emperor. This gives to the people the authority to rule their country through their elected representatives. The Emperor performs no political acts without the consent and advice of the Cabinet. This as will be recognized is the British system. In the words of the Constitution, Article 1, "the Emperor shall be the symbol of the State, and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides Sovereign power." Again in Article 3, "the advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of State, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefore."

No Longer Father

From a Japanese point of view it is quite a radical step to divest the Emperor of supreme authority and give it to the Diet. Hitherto the Japanese government has been paternalistic. The Emperor was regarded as the father of his people and as acting always in their interest. The people had duties but no rights. It was true that the Emperor granted to the people rights by the first Constitution but these rights were given as a matter of *grace* not a necessity and conceivably could be withdrawn. (On the day the Constitution was proclaimed the Government began distributing new "democratic" photographs of the Emperor, in business suit instead of a military uniform.)

In Chapter 3 dealing with the Rights and Duties of the people, Article 11 speaks of "fundamental human rights as eternal and inviolate." This is a new concept to the Japanese and is Western—Roman or Christian, not Oriental. In the family the Japanese are accustomed to the sacrifice of the individual, in such important matters as occupation and marriage, to the welfare of the family. Pushing the matter back one step further, the interest of the State is superior to that of the family. The ultimate in the Japanese moral system is not some fundamental principle which applies to all mankind but is simply obedience to parents or superiors. Their conscience is satisfied if they obey. The conception that there are fundamental human rights and obligations binding the conscience of the individual is a new one for the Japanese. They are coming to understand it but it has not yet taken hold on the people in general.

The words of some of these articles are so clear and vivid that I cannot do better than quote them verbatim. Article 13: "All the people shall be respected as individuals, and their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, shall within the limits of the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and government affairs".

Article 14: "All the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. Peerage shall not be recognized."

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is not native to Japan, but it is true that the educated classes have become familiar with these principles in the modern era. They have found their way into the new Constitution because without them democracy would be unworkable.

The following articles are likewise of foreign origin. Article 18: "Involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime is prohibited". Article 19: "Freedom of thought and conscience held inviolable". Article 20: "Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice. The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity." Article 21: "Freedom of assembly, association, speech and press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed."

Article 24: "Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis." Article 31: "No person shall be deprived of life or liberty—except according to procedure established by law." Article 36: "The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden". Article 37: "In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal. At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel, who shall, if the accused be unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the government."

The debt to the West for these important Articles is great. In Japan the individual has been subordinated to the interests of his family and the nation. His importance and his rights have not been clearly recognized. The Japanese have not built up for themselves the safeguards for protecting liberty of which we are so familiar ourselves but there is a growing consciousness of these things.

There is given above a special article on torture. This was one of the practices which disfigured justice in the East. Where the interests of State required it, torture was thought, by some police at least, to be justified.

Marriage in Japan is seldom negotiated by the two contracting parties. The parents are largely responsible. Arrangements are made through "go-betweens". There are many things in favor of this system, especially if the parents are intelligent and are really seeking the welfare of their son or daughter before anything else. Constitution or no Constitution, it will be a long time before these old established customs will change. There will have to be a gradual change. In this respect, as in others, the new Constitution must be regarded as reaching out after an ideal not fully approbated.

Two Elected Houses

Turning now to the system of government itself, there are to be two houses consisting of elected members. The House of Representatives is to be elected every four years and the House of Councillors which replaces the House of Peers, every six years. Of the two houses the House of Representatives is supreme. It may override amendments to any Bill by the Councillors by a two thirds majority. The Constitution does not state the numbers to be elected in each house nor the constituencies for which they are to be elected. The effect of these provisions is to replace the former house of Peers by a body resembling the United States Senate.

In regard to the Cabinet, the Premier is to be designated by the Diet and appointed by the Emperor. This means that the party in power in the Diet will have the right to choose the Premier. The Premier appoints the ministers of State, the majority of whom must be members of the Diet. Article 65: "Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet."

In the past, under the old Constitution, the judiciary was under the direct authority of the Emperor as was the army. The Cabinet had no authority in regard to the administration of justice. Under the present Constitution, Article 79, "the Supreme Court shall consist of a chief judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law." Under Article 6, the Emperor shall appoint the chief judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet. The Cabinet thus controls the judiciary. Article 79: "All judges excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet. The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of the House of Representatives following their appointments." Article 80: "The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court." Article 76: "All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by the Constitution and the laws enacted pursuant thereto".

Chap. 10 stresses the fact that the Constitution is the Supreme Law of the State.

Time Will Teach

So far as one can judge, this new Constitution has been established with the general approval of the people. It is realized that the masses will not understand all its implications at once. Time will be required to educate them into its true meaning. The government is already taking steps in regard to this matter.

There is no better way to conclude this article than by quoting the preamble of the Constitution.

"We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives, in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout the land and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of Government, do proclaim the sovereignty of the people's will and do ordain and establish the Constitution founded upon the universal principle that the government is a sacred trust, the authority for which is derived from the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people; and we reject and revoke all Constitutions, laws, ordinances and rescripts in conflict therewith. . . .

"We hold that no people is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of public morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all people who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other people . . . ."

Whether this Constitution is a real one or merely pious ideals written on paper is a matter that only subsequent history can tell us with certainty but it seems clear that Japan in all sincerity has taken an important step toward putting her house in order.

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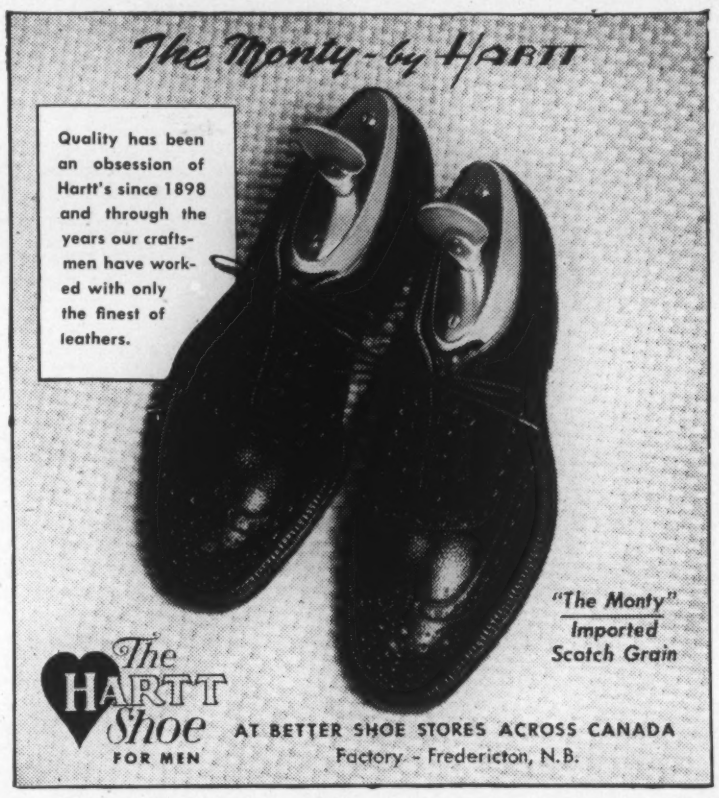
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OTTAWA LETTER

Process of Decentralization Is Crux of Current Controversy

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT HELPS, I think, to make some sense out of the welter of conflicting doctrines in Canada today to remember that—as Donald Creighton points out in "Dominion of the North" —the Privy Council provided Canada with two constitutions, one for peace and one for war.

When war breaks out it takes only a day or two to change a decentralized federation of nine provinces into a unitary state with supreme power lodged in the East Block at Ottawa. But after hostilities cease again it takes many months for the converse process of decentralization to take place.

We are in the midst of the change; and the current controversy rages, if we get to the bottom of it, on *how far* the decentralization should go and *how fast*.

You need some such conception to get any pattern out of present day developments at all. Otherwise you have just a meaningless hodge-podge. You have raucous cries that all remaining controls must be immediately lifted and determined rebuttals to the effect that they must be retained, or lifted very slowly. You have the provinces denouncing the Dominion for attempting to usurp power; you have demands for a quick reduction of taxes, and cabinet ministers nervously assuring the public that national expenditures are to be slashed.

You pick up your morning paper and find paragraphs like these: "The present policy of the Federal Government of attempting to centralize power at Ottawa 'has all the earmarks of a socialist regime' he (John Bassett, Jr.) said . . . Taxes will come down only when the Federal Government is prepared to sacrifice powers granted to it during the war, and confine itself to those legitimate fields of administration that are reserved to it by Confederation."

Persuasive Experts

Or this: "Prime Minister King and Ilsley, they're no more socialists than ourselves," he (J. M. Macdonnell, M.P.) said, "but they're in the hands of the experts and, mind you, the experts are persuasive." He referred to a friend's remark, "if you don't look out, we'll slip into socialism," and said his answer was "No, you're wrong, the question is how to climb out of it." (Both quotations from the Montreal *Gazette*, November 28 and 29.)

Or, to look at the Federal Government as its present leader sees it, you have something else again: "The Liberal party in Canada has had a long history. For over a hundred years, men of different racial origins and different religious faiths, workers with brain and workers with hand, old and young, have, for generation after generation, marched together in one vast procession under the banner of freedom . . . At one time, it has been political and constitutional freedom; at another, personal and economic freedom; at another, social and industrial freedom; but, in one form or another, at all times, it has been an ever-expanding freedom." (Premier Mackenzie King at the St. Laurent dinner, November 29.)

Warning or Assurance?

So you can take Mr. Bassett's warning that "complete state socialism is the inevitable result of present policies of the Federal Government," or Mr. Macdonnell's assurance that Messrs. King and Ilsley are really not Socialists but are being seduced by the "brain-trusters," or Mr. Mackenzie King's vision of the Liberals marching under the enduring and ever-expanding banner of Freedom. Is it any wonder the layman occasionally wrinkles his brow in perplexity?

Wouldn't it be a refreshing relief if more of our leaders would be frank and say just what kind of a postwar Canada they really hope to build — what the relations should be between the Dominion and the provinces, what services should be financed by collective spending and what can more advantageously be bought by the individual?

All the parties are guilty of using woolly words to mask their real objectives or even to cover up their own confusion. In all this Babel, is there anyone in authority or likely to hold a post of responsibility at Ottawa, who really wants to go back to the state of affairs between the wars, when the national government abdicated its authority, preoccupied itself with reducing state expenditure and thus cutting national taxes, allowing private business, the provinces and the municipalities to carry the ever growing loads of social responsibility as best they might?

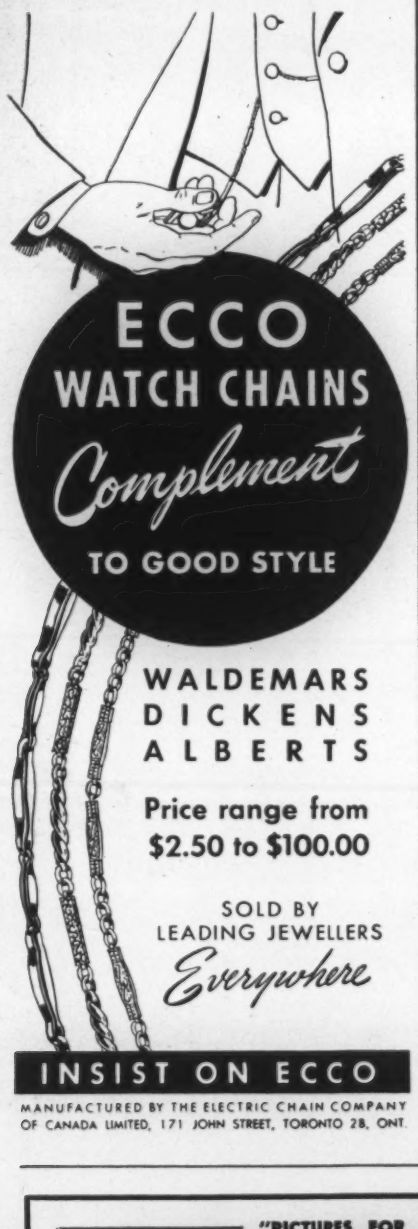
Or, if we did get back to that delightful state of decentralization paralysis and drift characteristic of the early thirties, and an economic blight again fell upon us, perhaps again transmitted through a slump in international trade, how many thousand unemployed persons would have to go begging to municipalities for relief before the very persons who now want the government at Ottawa to divest itself of most of its authority in favor of provinces and private business would raise a cry for Ottawa to do something about it, and quickly?

Paralyzing Process

Our memories are, unfortunately, very short. I happened this week to be reading from an article written by the present editor-in-chief of this publication in the spring of 1932, on the subject "National Sovereignty." I quote one paragraph: "The Dominion authority is no longer in any danger of being paralyzed by the interference of an external but superior authority at Downing Street. But it is being actually paralyzed every day of the year by the limitation imposed upon it—partly by the text of a document drawn up by the representatives of the Canadian people themselves in 1867, partly by the decisions of an interpretative authority outside of Canada, but mainly as a result of the present attitude of mind of the Canadian people—in favor of a local authority vested in the various Provinces. There is a very real danger that this paralyzing process will continue, without much protest from anybody, until the Canadian people as a whole find themselves suddenly powerless to enact their will on some subject about which seven or eight of the provinces feel very profoundly; and when that happens, either the Dominion will be cemented together by the blood of a civil war or it will be broken apart into two or more separate entities—the eventual fate of which it is not hard to imagine."

Drafted under the inspiration of the magnificent capabilities of the Canadian people in time of crisis, the Proposals of August, 1945, offered the Canadian provinces a chance to sit down with the Dominion and re-write the Canadian constitution in terms closer to the dreams of the Fathers—not to create a unitary state or legislative union, certainly, but to re-create a strong federal union capable of acting like a nation both in its relations with the outside world, and in the domestic expression of a national will. At that time a sufficiently large number within the cabinet—possibly, one is tempted to interject, under the influence of the "persuasive" experts —were solidly behind the plan to have guaranteed its implementation had an agreement been possible with the provinces. We have gone a long way back since then. The opposition of several provinces wrecked the plan, for the time being, anyway, and now members of the federal cabinet and the party are beginning to get cold feet.

Was it "the high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard"? The war mood, the national consciousness, the awareness of what real unity under wise leadership could yield in terms of national income and national happiness, are fading away. The National government, it should be remembered, is under no obligation to risk its political popularity by pushing the Dominion - Provincial plan. It can drift; if that is the popular will. It will have discharged its legal or technical obligations by fulfilling the letter of the war-time tax suspension agreements, and letting Ontario and Quebec and any other provinces that wish have their tax fields back again. But do the Canadian people as a whole really want Ottawa thus to abdicate, in order to clear itself of the charge of "socialism"?



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Cypriots Ask to Be Free from Britain

By R. F. LAMBERT

Cyprus is the last remaining British stronghold in the Eastern Mediterranean. So that they can unite with Greece, the Cypriots are demanding independence from Britain. They will not get the same advantages from Greece that they receive from Britain, says Mr. Lambert, but they would be free from the British petty rulings.

Some mutually-satisfactory arrangement will have to be made for Britain cannot afford to let Cyprus go.

London.

THE diversion of thousands of Jewish immigrants from Palestine to Cyprus draws attention to the fact that this island is the last remaining British stronghold in the Eastern Mediterranean. With three extensive airfields and a port at Famagusta capable of development as a naval base, Cyprus could, in the opinion of many people, replace Alexandria as a base.

Unfortunately this development would not be appreciated by the island's 450,000 inhabitants. The problem of Cyprus, although on a smaller scale, is no less urgent than the problems of India and Palestine. Some of its people are calling for an end to British rule. They demand, not independence, but union with Greece.

Nor can their demand be set aside as unimportant. On the contrary, it is responsible for the fact that for 15 years Cyprus, unlike other British colonies, has been ruled by a Governor without the aid of a legislative council; that the Church is not free to elect bishops of its own choosing; and that the islanders' political activities are subject to the most severe restrictions.

Explanation Needed

On January 1, 1946, all the leaders of the Pan-Cyprian Trade Union Congress, numbering 18, were found guilty of sedition and sent to prison. Yet this is the island on which Britain has spent millions of pounds on irrigation, afforestation and other public works to the inestimable advantage of the population, and whose people provided a fine volunteer force of 25,000 during World War II. The situation needs explaining.

It cannot be understood without some reference to the island's history. Five-sixths of the population are of Greek origin and speak the Greek tongue. Throughout their long history they have been ardent Hellenists, but their fate has been to be ruled by one foreign power after another. In 1573, Cyprus was taken over from Venice by the Turks. It was acquired by Britain in 1878, though it did not formally become a Crown colony till 1925.

From then until 1931, the Governor ruled with the aid of a legislative council on which the native population was well represented. But in that year riots occurred which resulted in the burning down of the Government offices.

As a result, the constitution was suspended, and the leaders of the insurgents exiled. Also exiled were a number of bishops, since it was believed that the Orthodox Church was concerned in the uprising. Decrees were issued forbidding any Cypriot to address a group of more than six people without obtaining permission from the Governor, and forbidding more than five to move about together in public. And all these decrees are still in force today.

Despite this situation, which is widely resented by the Cypriots, the island responded well to the challenge of the war. In 1941, when Malta was in the front line and Cyprus not far behind, they stood firm.

It is possible that the Cypriots' attitude to the war was influenced by the fact that they were fighting for Greece as well as Britain, but they also hoped that their patriotism would result in some generous gesture from the Government. So far this has not materialized.

Yet many people who know the island well are convinced that the Cypriots would accept British rule provided they were granted a more liberal constitution. By Middle East standards, they are exceptionally well off. Under the energetic direction of the present Governor, Sir Charles Woolley, hundreds of roads have been built, disease reduced, and trade unionism encouraged.

During the war a good deal of prosperity was brought to the island by the presence of British troops, and this would continue, perhaps on a larger scale, if Cyprus became a large base. The educated Cypriots are well aware that Greece, in her present position, could not offer them anything like the same advantages. Yet with the advantages go innumerable petty restrictions that often lead to Cypriots being fined or imprisoned for offences that in this country would not be offences at all.

If a greater share of self-government were restored to the Cypriots, it is feared that they might use it to obstruct the island's administration in the hope of putting an end to British rule. But if it is not restored, we shall find ourselves with an increasingly recalcitrant and embittered population.

Obviously there is no easy way out of the difficulty. But the problem of Cyprus is the problem of other small communities within the Empire; and it is a problem with which the older type of colonial administrator does not seem able to deal. The British Government has been a benevolent father, but is embarrassed when its children begin to grow up.

Since it is clear that we cannot afford to abandon Cyprus with world affairs in their present unsettled state, and since we are supposed to be there for the purpose of educating the population for self-government, some attempt to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement will have to be made. During the last six years the relation between colonial peoples and their rulers has undergone a radical change, and unless we can adapt our policy to the new conditions we shall no longer deserve the name of the world's leading colonial power.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Bedtime Story: The Wets and the Drys

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW I must tell you about the Wets and the Drys and the great battle that has been going on longer than you or I or anybody else can remember.

It's been a very hard battle, especially for the Drys. For while the Wets had nobody but the Drys to fight, the Drys had not only to lick the Wets but destroy the great enemy Alcohol as well.

Now to the Drys, the great enemy was an ogre who went about laying waste the countryside. So they figured that if they could only lop off his head they would save the population and make everybody happy. What they didn't realize, of course, was that this was a trick ogre, and if you lopped off one head seven more heads would grow in its place. The Drys, of course, wouldn't believe this story. They said nonsense, it was just enemy propaganda, and they went right on trying to cut the head off the ogre. There were lady crusaders among them too, and one of them went after the enemy with an axe. And though she gained a great reputation as an axe-wielder, she never did succeed in killing the ogre.

Of course, the Wets declared that all this was nonsense. Alcohol wasn't an ogre at all, they said. It was a kindly genie in a bottle and when you took the cork out of the bottle it shed its happy enchantment all about. Tiresome people became amusing, cross people turned amiable, and shy people dressed themselves up in the parlor curtains and recited the works of Mrs. Felicia Hemans. They said alcohol was the greatest civilizing agent known to man, and it was silly of the Drys to go round teaching children to sing "Have Courage My Boy to say 'No'." They ought to teach them to sing "Have Judgment My Boy to say 'When'." This argument didn't get them anywhere, however, for the Drys still continued to teach Temperance in the schools. And while this is doubtless a very good thing I'm afraid it sometimes leaves some confusion in the minds of the young; so you'll just have to take Mummy's word for it that when she puts a bottle of beer in the refrigerator it doesn't *really* mean that she is in danger of Hobnail Liver, or of being brought home some night by a policeman.

Now the trouble with the Wets and the Drys is that neither can understand the other because both use a very special language. For instance, Temperance doesn't mean the temperate use of alcohol, and Moderation doesn't mean its moderate use either. Temperance means you must never never touch alcohol at all and Moderation means trying to modify the rules so that people can have the privilege of getting drunk or staying sober as they choose. As you can see the whole subject is very confusing.

HOWEVER, to get back to the War between the Wets and the Drys, it was a dingdong battle for many years; and then one day—it was back in the First World War—the Drys scored a great victory. One morning the Wets woke up to discover that the Drys had had a law passed making it impossible for anyone to keep, sell, distribute, or drink alcohol in any form at all. Of course, the Wets were furious. For while it is painful enough to be deprived of your drink by someone who might perhaps enjoy it himself, it is intolerable to have it snatched away by someone whose only pious purpose is to pour it down the sink. However, the law was passed by this time and there was nothing to be done about it.

So some of the Wets tried making alcohol themselves. They made it out of grapes and juniper and prunes and old tealeaves and anything that could be relied on to bubble and seethe when you threw it into a crock with a cake of yeast and a handful of raisins. It gave them some satisfaction to think that they were defying a law they didn't approve of; but I'm afraid that's all the satisfaction they got from it.

It wasn't very long, however, before the Drys discovered that the old legend was really true after all: if you cut off the head ogre there would immediately be seven others to take its place. The Drys hired Prohibition agents to cut off the heads as fast as they appeared, and this naturally made things worse than ever. The amount of rumrunning, blind-pigging, hijacking and seducing or knocking off of prohibition agents that went on nobody would have believed. Things got so very bad after a while that it became necessary to have a new law.

So the new law was passed. It said that people could now drink in beverage rooms or buy whiskey in bottles. This was to please the Wets. It also said that once a bottle had been opened it couldn't be carried about but must be drunk in a room with the blinds down. This was to please the Drys. Of course, it didn't please anybody.

THE Wets grumbled more than anybody. Civic pride was hurt because visitors coming into town would make one quick search of the main street and then hustle off to some more hospitable city. Respectable Wets who merely wanted a modest old-fashioned found that they had to buy a whole quart of rye and then rent a hotel bedroom and drink their rye out of a pepsodent flavored tumbler. This gave them such a sense of disreputability that they usually drank most of it to drown their feeling of guilt and then invited the house detective in to finish off the bottle. The Wets said it was deplorable to have to drink under these circumstances. The Drys retorted that it was disgraceful to have to drink under any circumstances whatever.

Perhaps the Drys had begun to falter a little, however. Some of them may have discovered that they were fighting something tougher than their ancient enemy; they were up against human nature, which is even more devious and unmanageable than alcohol and a lot more widely prevalent. Some of them, too, may have figured that if they closed their eyes tight and pretended to go to sleep, Santa Claus would come down the chimney and leave a Prohibitory Statute in their stockings.

Well, Santa Claus came down the chimney all right. But what he left was a brand new piece of legislation authorizing the opening of cocktail lounges.

It all happened very quickly. For you must know that there are two sound rules governing the legislative control of alcohol. One of them is: Legislation First; Plebiscite Later. The other is: Hit 'Em Where They Ain't.

Of course, there were passionate protests from the Drys and mass meetings and delegations and finally the whole matter came up before the Toronto City Council, and someone suggested that the municipal electors vote on whether they wanted cocktail lounges or not. This was a rather peculiar proposal because the cocktail legislation was already passed and all the municipal voters could record was a delayed straw vote. One of the City Fathers said it wouldn't decide anything and was nonsensical, and another declared the idea was a hoax. But the Communist City Fathers were all in favor of it because they knew it would embarrass the local government, and embarrassing local governments is something every good Communist adores. It embarrassed the City Council so much that in the end it decided to ask the voters to decide whether or not they wanted the cocktail lounges they were likely to get anyway. As the poet so wisely puts it, "Oh, that a man (or a City Council) should put his foot in his mouth to steal away his brains."

Anyway the Drys are now in there fighting, and so are the Wets. And since most of the Drys still believe that the most effective way to dispose of alcohol is to prohibit it and the Wets hold just as firmly that the only sensible way to dispose of it is to drink it, I don't believe the matter will be settled in my lifetime or even in yours.

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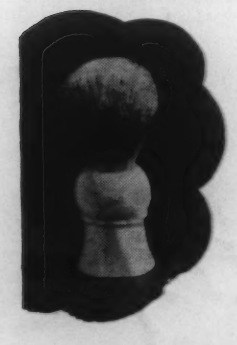

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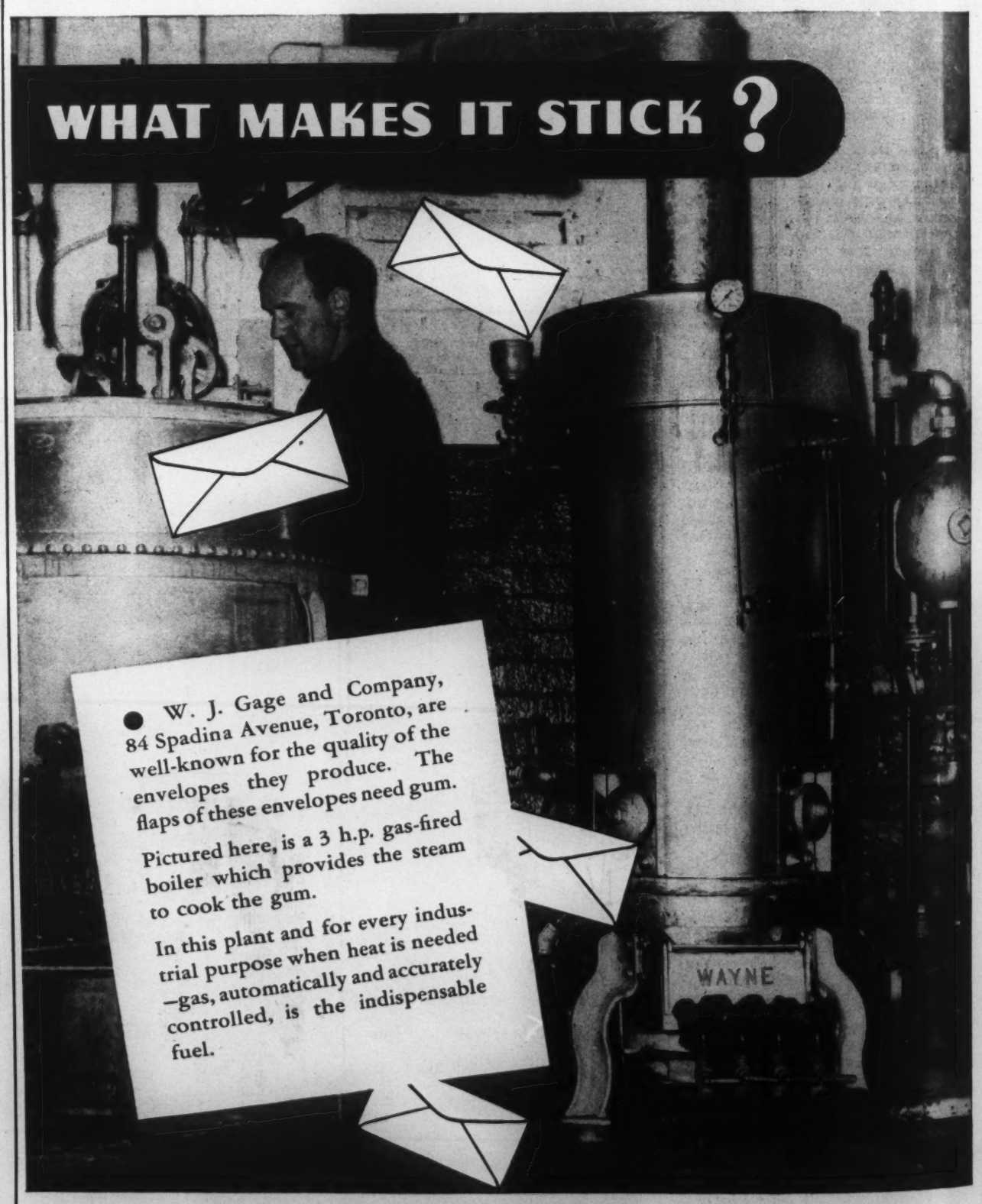
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WASHINGTON LETTER

First Congress-White House Fight Will Be Over the Fiscal Policy

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT Truman can count on support of both Democrats and Republicans for a fight to the finish with John L. Lewis, but there is less inter-party unanimity on fiscal problems.

The President is preparing an economy budget for the 1948 fiscal year totalling $37 billion, but G.O.P. leaders contend that by firing a million "useless" Federal workers and through other economies, the budget can be cut another $8 billion to around $29 billion. The Armed Forces have already been asked to enforce heavy cuts in personnel but supporters of the Army and Navy point out that too drastic reductions for national defence will have serious repercussions at home and abroad.

In fact, the fiscal situation offers the best battle-ground for a Republican-controlled Congress and a Democratic White House to come to grips on fundamental differences.

The President has already met the G.O.P. charge that his Administration is hiding Reds and other subversives on the Federal payroll by ordering an inquiry.

It is now predicted that the "streamlining" bill, which is designed to give some big business efficiency to Congress, will be approved by the new Congress without change, and no floor fight is expected on the measure. Its budgetary consolidation provides for a joint meeting of the subcommittees of the Senate Finance and Appropriation Committees and the House Ways and Means and Appropriation Committees to study presidential budget recommendation before considering tax or appropriation bills. There'll be plenty of fireworks in those joint hearings, which will likely continue into the Senate and House when financial matters are under consideration.

Mr. Truman has been working in close collaboration with Director of the Budget Webb in drafting his budget message. It will be sent to the new Congress early in January after the State-of-the-Union message. The President has cut his requests to the bone, yet they will not yet offer to the taxpayer a return to lower taxes. Mr. Truman plans that they will call for a budget balanced at a lower level than hitherto and that substantial payments will be made on America's vast public debt. In fact, the President has put squarely up to the Republicans their promise to the electorate of a 20 per cent across-the-board tax cut next year.

$40 Billion Income

The Administration is expected to estimate Federal income for the new fiscal year, starting next July 1, at about $40 billion, with taxes at present levels. This would permit a $3 billion payment on the national debt. Economy-minded Republicans, such as Representative Taber, of New York, chairman-designate of the new House Appropriations Committee, figure differently. Mr. Taber believes the Government can get along on $29 billion, and at the same time cut taxes.

Budget experts point out that mandatory fiscal requirements, in addition to indispensable Federal programs, require almost $25 billion to be carried out. Congress would have to repeal some of these programs to effect economies. Nor does this figure include military and defence needs. The Government is expected to recommend between $10 and $12 billion for the military, which is several billions below what Army and Navy have set as their "minimum" requirements. Mr. Truman has conferred with Army and Navy leaders on the need for more reductions in appropriations. Last August he directed the War Department to trim its budget from $9 billion to $8 billion, and he fixed a Navy spending limit of $5,150,000,000 which necessitated lopping $650 million from the former ceiling. Already both services have cut both military and civilian personnel drastically.

According to Government figuring, even with the reduced military budgets, between $36 and $38 billion will be needed for international commitments, to pay interest on the public debt, finance veterans' programs, pay tax refunds, general Government costs and essential services.

Mr. Truman's revised budget for the present year calls for expenditures of $41½ billion, allowing for an $1,900,000,000 deficit. Thus substantial savings are contemplated for 1948. The new budget allows a larger sum for public works, up to $2,500,000,000. When the President tried to lop a billion off this total recently, Congress objected and the cuts were restored.

Republican critics have their economy ammunition assembled already. Representative Buffett of Nebraska has had the Library of Congress prepare a report on the complete Federal pay roll. He discovered that 17 millions of the 140 million persons in the United States—or one out of eight—were sharing in the Government's $40 billion spending during the current fiscal year.

Funds for Non-Americans

Representative Buffett would feel less badly about this if all the recipients of American funds were Americans. Many "Yankee dollars" go regularly to persons who have never seen the country and may never see it. They do not even speak English. The Veterans' Administration is paying money in 52 countries to relatives of soldiers and sailors who died in the two world wars.

"We have heard much of the civilian Federal pay roll, but we know little of the vast total of those receiving regular pay from the Federal government," Mr. Buffett said.

To illustrate the vastness of $40 billion, he pointed out that the budget total would pay over $50 a month for every employed worker in America.

Senator Ball, Minnesota Republican, places fiscal problems at the top of the Congressional work list, with overhauling controls on private industry, and labor relations next in line. The fiscal problems, he said, consist chiefly of reducing expenditures and balancing the budget. Mr. Bell is somewhat realistic about tax cuts when he says: "I may be off the reservation here, but I don't think there will be any reduction in taxes." The Minnesota Senator believes taxes should not be reduced in boom times but when there is a depression. He also warned against harming essential functions of the Government in reducing expenditures.

Government fiscal and economic experts differ in their views as to the economic outlook. Many expect a recession in 1947 followed by a long boom period. Others look for the boom to end in a crash. More optimistic are those who see "no compelling reason for an economic slump in the foreseeable future."

The confidential report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which goes to the White House December 16, will have information on economic prospects and will doubtless be a further guide to Administration economic plans for 1948.

One way in which experts figure that a recession might start would be for prices to get too far ahead of wages, which might slacken buying, slow down production and throw workers out of jobs. This fundamentally, is why there is less apparent resistance, conversationally, to pay increases by management groups. This also, is why the two big unions are backing John L. Lewis in his present unpopular "strike against the government."

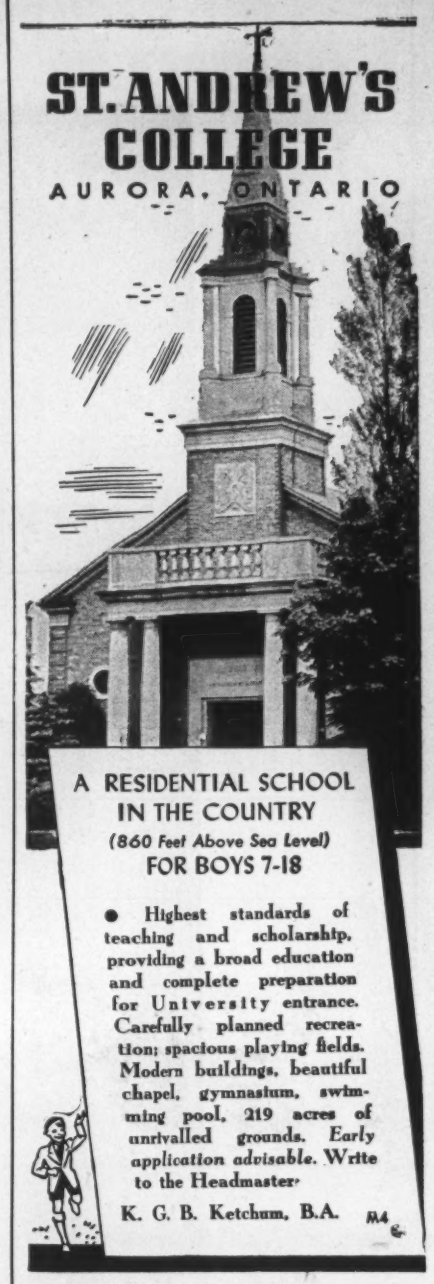
The new Congress, through its new budget committee set up, will be able to give a careful joint review to what the Government is taking in and what it is spending. It will help to keep income and expenditures in balance. But even passage of the reorganization measure is not certain at this time. And political considerations will also affect whatever decisions are made in adopting an economical U.S. budget for 1948.

• •

AUTUMN

LEAVES red and gold, like faery children weave
Their happy dance about the lonely trees
Who beat bare arms against an angry sky.
Strange that these children of the dying earth
Should dance with joy at promise of a spring.

MARY DALE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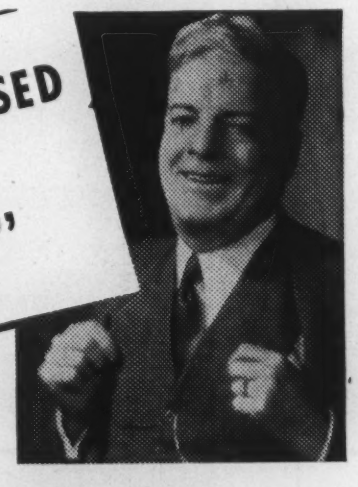

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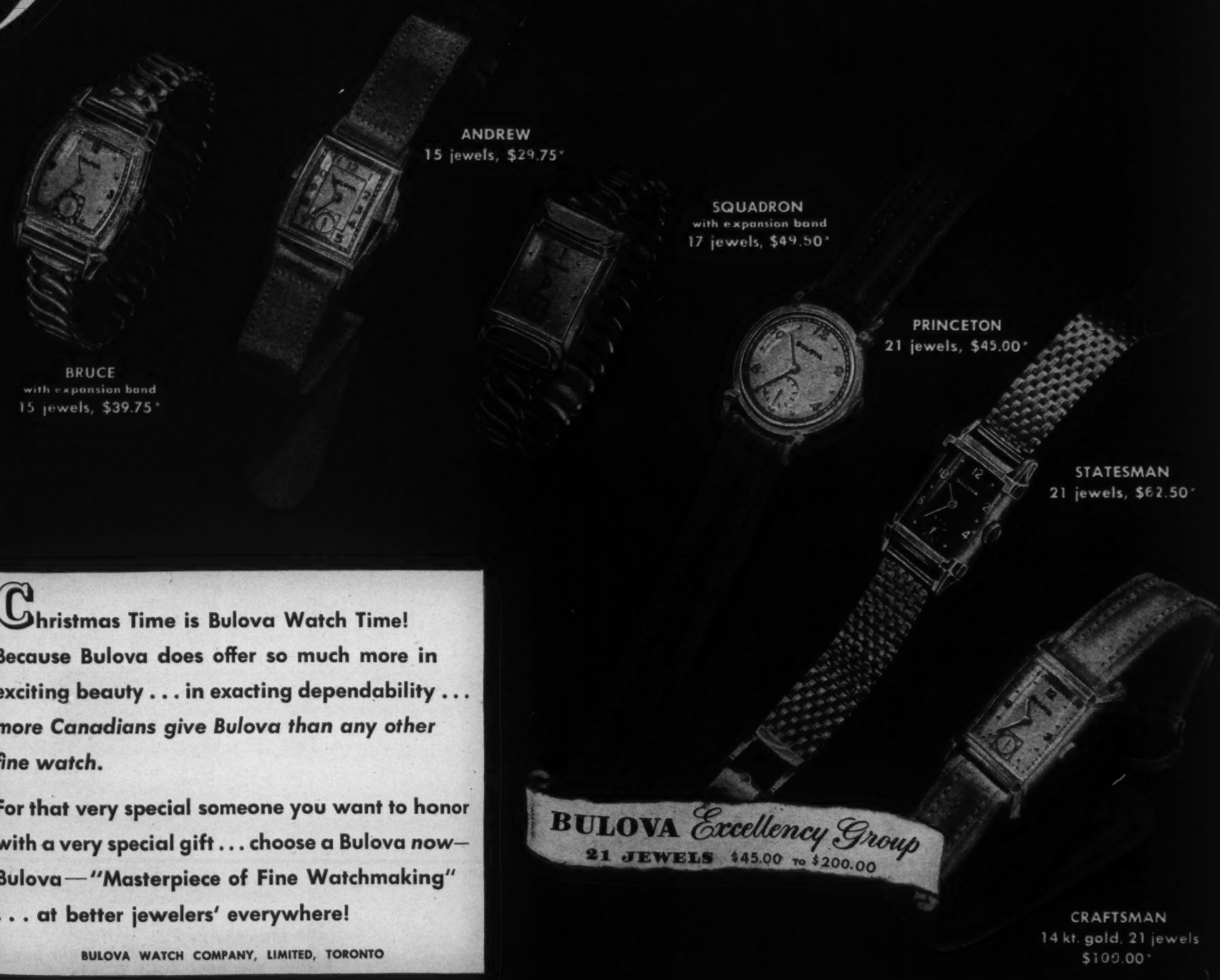

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THE WORLD TODAY

Why We Held Out on Trieste; No Disarmament Illusion

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AT A diplomatic reception in Paris last Spring Senator Tom Connolly caused a laugh by asking Mr. Molotov if he could say "yes" in any language. All through the conferences of the summer and fall Molotov's "yes" was a rare sound indeed. Last week suddenly brought a deluge of a half dozen in a row, on the long-deadlocked Trieste and Danubian issues, on inspection of armaments, and on proposals for general disarmament.

Instead of bringing a whoop of joy, these caused instead much puzzlement, a deal of skepticism and even a little chagrin. The first arose from the fact that there had been no intimation in recent weeks and months of any basic change in Soviet policy. The second sentiment was due to the well-learned lesson that deeds are what count, not words.

The third feeling, the chagrin, came from a rueful recognition that the Soviets, by adroitly assuming before the world public the role of leaders in disarmament, had placed on the Western democracies the onus of proving that they were not retarding it, or favoring heavy armaments.

On Trieste, the Soviets are being given credit for a whole series of concessions, on the Governor's powers, the authority of the Security Council and the definite withdrawal of our troops. To regain perspective on the whole matter, one has to look far back to the beginning, when the Foreign Ministers first tackled the problem.

Then it will be seen that we made by far the greatest concession involved in the dispute, by allowing Trieste to be pried away from Italy, to whom we wished to see it left.

The whole fight by Bevin and Byrnes during the ensuing six months has been to hold a last-ditch position from which they couldn't retreat without losing Trieste outright to the Soviet bloc.

The fight has been to draft a statute for Trieste which would ensure that it *remained* a free city.

The Soviets showed all too clearly in their first proposals for this statute the steps by which they hoped Tito could reconquer the port city. Trieste was to be in a customs union with Yugoslavia, who would also control her railways. Yugoslavs, but not Italians were to be allowed to move into the city. Our troops were to be withdrawn within 90 days of the signing of the treaty. And the Governor was to be under the thumb of a popularly-elected assembly, which would also control the police. There was to be no link to the Security Council.

In plain words it was a set-up for Yugoslav economic domination of the very life of the city, for Yugoslav infiltration, the packing of the popular assembly, and the staging of "spontaneous" demonstrations, protected by a compliant police, which would sweep Trieste into full union with Yugoslavia.

In the Long Term

It is these schemes which Bevin and Byrnes have defeated by their long hold-out. The result could be called a true compromise (with our concessions made quickly, and theirs only after haggling to the bitter end), though not necessarily a wise solution, were it not for the feeling that the Soviets and their Yugoslav satellite had not merely shifted their hopes to longer-term factors. Well they may believe that dynamic dictatorship must triumph in the end over an Italy, divided and bored from within by a fifth column, and over the Western powers, their vigilance distracted by economic troubles and lax public spirit.

However, should the Security Council develop the authority with which to maintain it, here is the settlement worked out for Trieste. The Governor is to have the decisive power. He controls his chief of police. He can declare a state of emergency, and call on the Security Council, to which he is responsible. He will state, 90 days after taking office, whether he thinks the situation quiet enough to permit the withdrawal of foreign troops. But the decision on this is to be taken by the Security Council, and is therefore covered by our veto.

As a final concession, our troops are to be reduced from two divisions (both first-class, one British and one American) to two brigades of 5000 each; while the Yugoslav contingent which has been allowed to remain in Trieste all along is to be increased from 2000 to 5000. The Italian press considers that the decisive point in the whole settlement is that Yugoslav troops remain in the free city.

For complex reasons, perhaps including unwillingness to face the isolation which would have attended a complete breakdown in the peace negotiations, or a shift in the pressure along the Balkan-Middle Eastern front, the Soviets have chosen to reach a settlement in Trieste.

While Trieste itself is of great importance, embracing in the broadest sense control of the export trade of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, of the largest shipyards in the Mediterranean, at nearby Monfalcone, and of the chief Adriatic naval base of Pola, just to the south, it is only one piece in a larger pattern.

It is tied, as pointed out in these columns last March, to Soviet policy in Albania, involving control of the mouth of the Adriatic; in Greek Macedonia, involving control of Salonika and the undermining of the present Greek government with its ties to the West; in Turkey, involving control of the Dardanelles and the breaking of Turkish ties with Britain; in Iran, involving a Russian break-out to the Persian Gulf and elimination of Anglo-American interests from the vital Middle Eastern oilfields; and in Palestine, where a flood of Jewish migrants coming almost entirely from Soviet-dominated countries in Eastern Europe distracts British attention and envenoms British-Arab and British-American relations.

This is, in fact, a wide scale offensive on military-diplomatic lines, with the pressure shifted from point to point as resistance is met at others. Attention presently is concentrated on Northern Greece, where something very much like the employment of the international brigades in the Spanish Civil War can be seen. Greek Communists who fled into Yugoslavia after the failure of their putsch of December 1944, have been armed, trained and sent back in with the support of Yugoslav, Albanian and Bulgarian Communists, to infiltrate the area around Salonika.

Meanwhile an international hullabaloo raised by Soviet diplomacy in the U.N. and supported by the worldwide Communist press and even the

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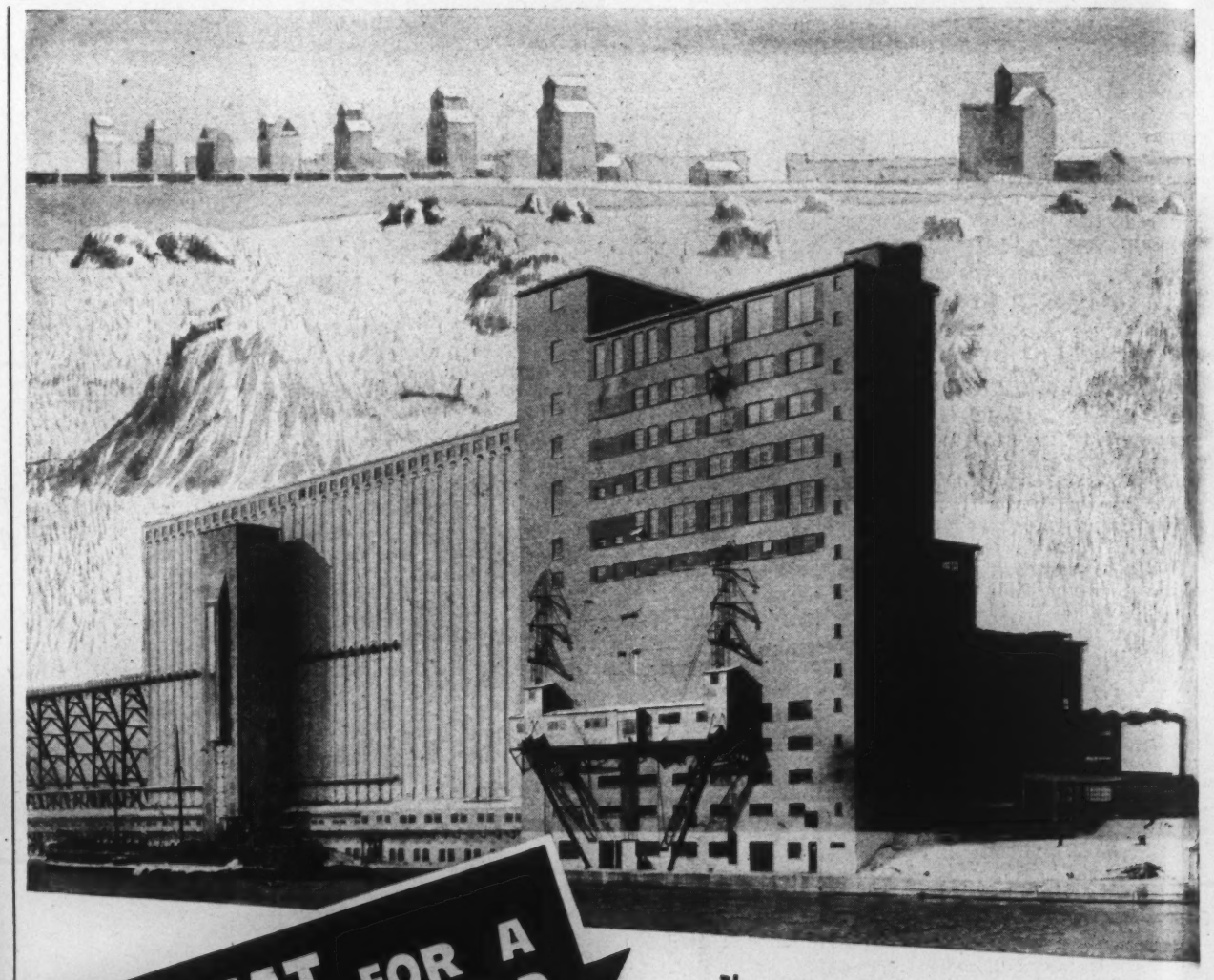

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gullible left-wingers of the British Labor Party, prevents the British division which is stationed in Salonika from moving a finger. How long would it be, if the British and Americans in Trieste supported a guerrilla campaign aimed at Fiume, before the Russians moved from Hungary?

There has been a recent flurry in Albania, where newly-laid mines were used to try to deny the British Navy the traditional right of passage through the Corfu Strait, as a feeler towards closing the mouth of the Adriatic. The war of nerves against Turkey has been maintained by periodic pressure. In Iran, the imminent elections are proving that Azerbaijan has, in fact, been alienated from the control of the Teheran Government by the Communist coup carried out last year while the Red Army was in occupation.

Why Doesn't Molotov . . . ?

All this is painfully known to the British and American diplomats in New York, puzzling out the real meaning of Molotov's battery of yesses. If he really wants a regime at Trieste which would confirm the status of a free city, they ask, why has he blocked progress on it for so long? If he really accepts our contention that navigation on the Danube should be free—in return for the American release of the Danube barges—why is he not willing to have this written into the treaties with the Danubian countries?

If he really accepts international inspection of atomic and other armaments, why does he insist that the Soviets retain the veto over the activities of the inspection commissions? Looking for deeds rather than words, our representatives can find encouragement only in the recent reduction of Soviet occupation troops in Eastern Germany—a move which could be explained by the shortage of labor so much mentioned in the Soviet press lately.

The Soviet proposals for disarmament have been received with extreme caution from the beginning, launched as they were, not with expressions of confidence in the good will of other governments in reducing the arms burden, but with reiterated accusations of a desire by others to arm to the teeth, expand and dominate the whole world with the atomic bomb.

It was therefore something of a sensation when Molotov suddenly suggested in the U.N. Political Committee last Thursday that the Soviet Union favored commissions of inspection for both armament reduction in general, and atomic armament control in particular. Such enthusiasm as this provoked was dampened the following day when Vishinsky insisted on retaining the veto over the inspection commissions' activities, and stressed that a ban on atomic armaments must be the first step.

Our Disarmament and Theirs

Walter Lippmann therefore struck a responsive note when he warned that this looked too much like a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition. The backbone of Soviet military power at present is still its enormous mass of manpower.

For the Soviets, then, disarmament would not mean a great deal more than demobilization—and rearmament would mean remobilization.

For us, with our great dependence on highly technical forces, manned by highly-trained specialists, disarmament would mean dispersing technicians whom it takes years to train, and halting processes which take years to bring to fruition. Many Americans have, perhaps falsely, calculated that their atomic weapon largely compensated for their over-hasty withdrawal from advanced outposts and the disintegration of their great wartime forces. Now it seems, from Vishinsky's statement, that the Soviets want to start the disarmament process by first taking away the Americans' atomic weapon.

One can scarcely be happy at urging caution and even skepticism over proposals dealing with one of the greatest yearnings of mankind, the throwing off of the weight and terror of armaments. How is the thing ever to be done if we fear to make a beginning?

The only answer seems to be that we disarmed once before and came within an inch of losing our freedom, and that we would need our heads read if we didn't examine with the greatest care proposals which would make us powerless, put to us by a state dominated by a ruthless dictatorship, which has spread its domination over nearly two hundred million more people during the last two years, in violation of all its treaties.

This disarmament plan is urged on us by a power which maintains fifth columns in all parts of the world and appears to be using these at the moment to try to break the governments of Greece and Iran; a power which, while our U.N.R.R.A. supplies are still being distributed to its people, portrays us every day in its press as an enemy and gloats over our coming economic collapse; a power which even while receiving immense Lend-Lease aid, secret weapons and military plans from us proved extremely secretive about revealing its own strength and plans.

If it would not do so at a time when we were its proven allies in a struggle for survival, will it really reveal its armed strength now, when it conceives itself our rival and enemy in remaking the world?

Surely we must ask ourselves whether it is truly our armed strength which we so lately shared with this other state, and which we have not used since the war — as they have theirs—to annex territories and impose puppet governments on large populations, but on the contrary have already largely laid aside, which is the basic cause of the tension between us? Would throwing down what remains of our strength make us suddenly friends?

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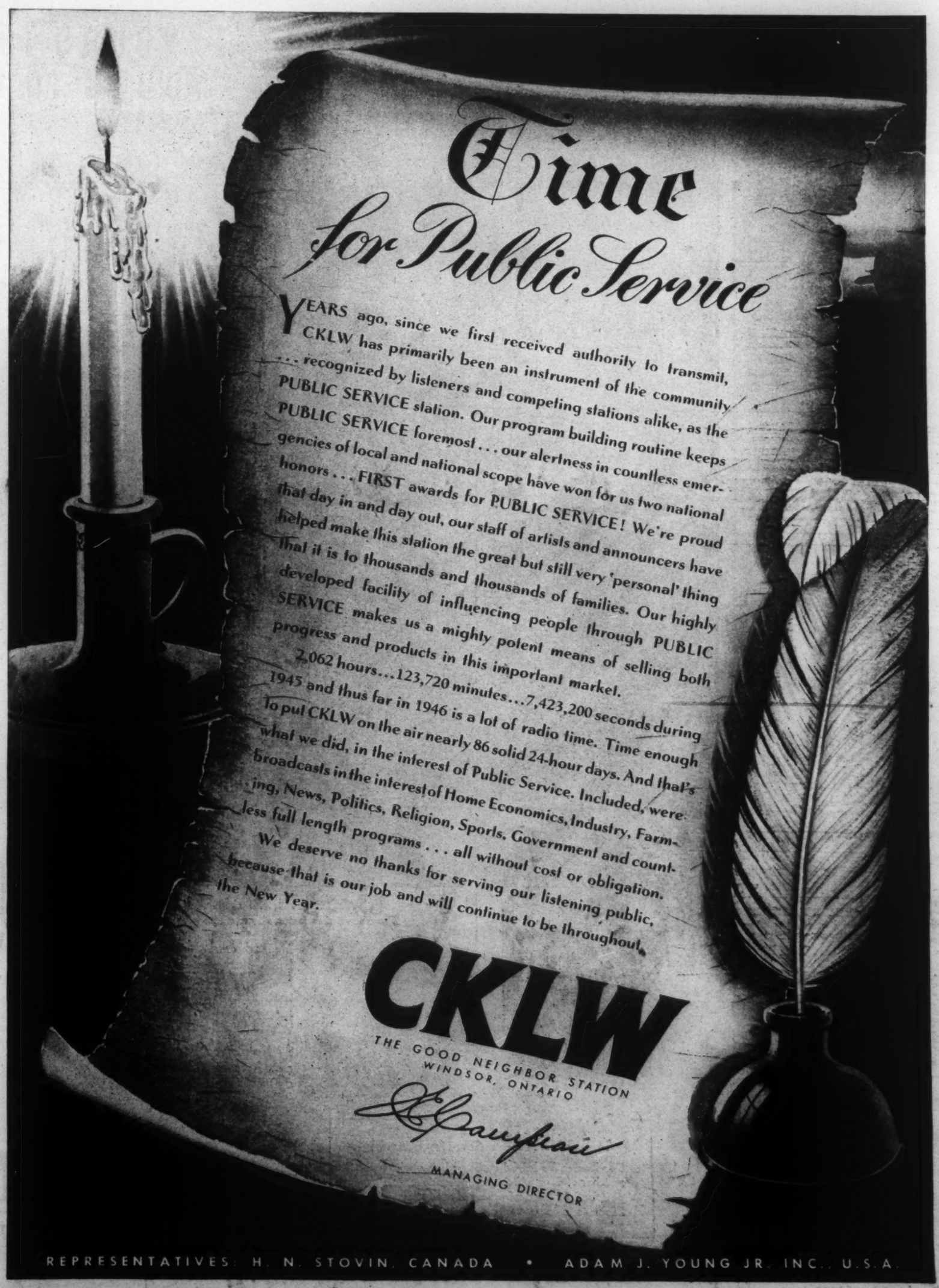
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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

A French Canadian Isolationist Answers a Civil Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of September 21, you put questions which you ask me to answer. Very willingly I accede to your demand. You will pardon me, I hope, if I answer in my usual way, that is, directly.

Should a new war break out—and this time with Russia—you wish to know if we French Canadians would take the same antagonistic stand as during this Second World War? I answer without hesitation. Assuredly; we shall oppose another wave of frantic folly as we did this last one. Strengthened by our experience of 1900, 1914 and 1939, we shall not only denounce participation in another war of the same nature, but we shall also oppose with determination and vigor any compulsory measures.

In 1939, were we not drawn into this Second World War as in a crusade to save "Christianity and civilization"? Were we not engaged in war to save Poland's sovereignty? We French Canadians knew very well that these terms were void of their proper meaning and were used only to hide once more, just as in 1900 and in 1914, the reason for our entering into conflict: the safeguarding of British economic interests.

Such a Crusade

This I have personally repeated for five years. None but the credulous nowadays believe in such crusades. Everyone knows that if England had remained out of this war, Canada would have followed her example. England abstaining, would civilization and Christianity have been less threatened? Not in the least. Nevertheless, we would have remained pious pacifists and all the reasons in the world would have been brought to the fore, in order to prove how we were serving the highest ideals by remaining quiet at England's side.

Have not the events shown us to have been right? As we gradually look upon the ugliness of these bellicose years, do we not begin to see how a false propaganda has led us astray into the biggest folly of history? We have vanquished Nazism to strengthen Communism. Are we better off? Is there more Christianity in Europe? Is there more liberty? Is there less barbarism?

To explain the necessity of fighting, please do not mention the horrors committed by the Germans. The Allied Nations have to their credit just as bad and probably worse. If you care for precisions, I will gladly give you them. Poland, for which we were supposed to enter into this world conflict! What is left of her territory and her sovereignty?

And when we see that the main reasons invoked to have us consent to give our lives and our savings were nothing but shameful deceit, we cannot understand that you inquire if we would have less wisdom a second time than we had the first.

We cannot be ridden by fanaticism for imperialistic greed. And as the years go by, most of the bright English-speaking citizens of Canada will have their eyes opened; they will see through the foggy clouds of delusive propaganda; then they will be the most determined opposers of Canada running further down the suicide lane.

The crusaders have looked undisturbed at seventeen millions of Germans being dispossessed and thrown without nourishment and proper clothes on the road to despair.

The crusaders have watched silently the imprisonment of Mgr. Stepinac.

The crusaders have not pronounced a good word for the four stars still shining over this world of chaos: The Pope, Franco, de Valera and Salazar.

The crusaders for Christianity have excluded Christ from their meetings for fear of hurting Godless leaders.

And you ask me if we would at last consent to be such crusaders! You may have joined the crusade with the noblest sentiments beating in your heart, but you were misled and deceived.

You are, no doubt, sincere but I am afraid you have not come down to reality. We have destroyed the world, while boasting that we were saving it. Let us hope we will not endeavor to annihilate the little left untouched on this war-shaken planet, under the pretext of escaping peril. Let us not forget that where force bears sway, there is no room for reason. Let us take heed lest passion obscure our judgment.

Quebec, Que. RENE CHALOULT

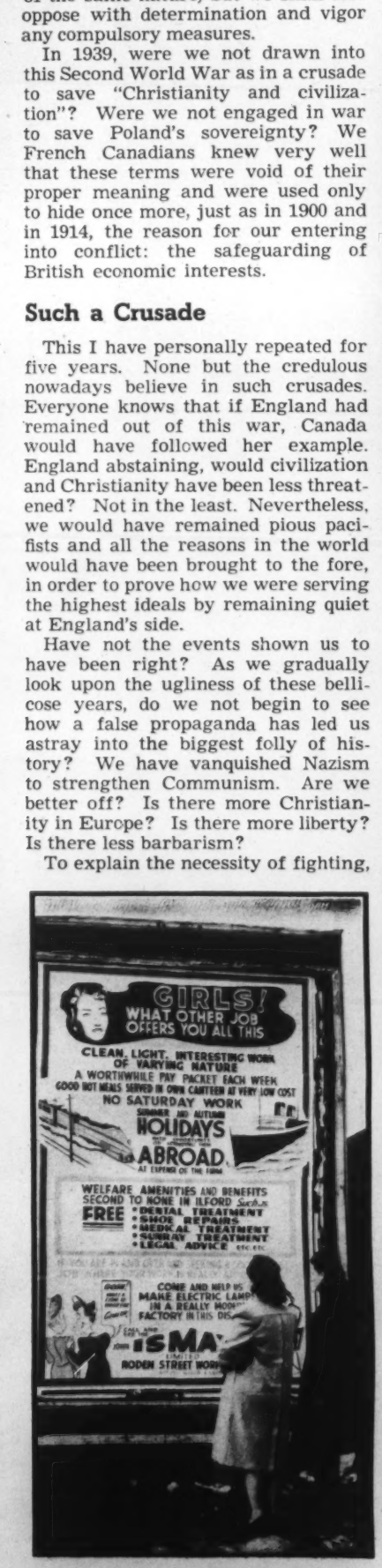
• •

INVITATION

MY HEART'S a highway, broad and smooth;
Come, crowd along it, friend and foe.
No trafficking of careless feet
Can mar this flinty pavement now.

So, you have seen, across its breadth,
A faint impress where footsteps went?
—A traveller crossed it, long ago,
Before it set to adamant.

E. K. C.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* An excerpt from—CONSERVATION AND CANADA'S BIG GAME ANIMALS, by S. C. Downing, one in a series of pamphlets published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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Mr. Drew Believes in His New Liquor Act

By D. P. O'HEARN

The Ontario Government isn't worried about the outcry against its coming liquor changes, Mr. O'Hearn says. The new system is aimed primarily at control, and Mr. Drew is staking his political health that it will prove its worth. The legislation directly affects only the five major cities, and there is little chance that there will be a great growth of drinking spots throughout the province.

FROM all the hubbub in Ontario about liquor at present, people in the rest of Canada are apt to have the impression that that dignified old province is on the verge of falling into a rum barrel. And Governments in the other provinces, all of whom, except Quebec, from time to time toy with the thought of bringing their liquor laws more in line with reason, must shrink from the prospect in the face of this example of the tempest that arises when a Government tackles drink.

These fears, however, are groundless. It is extremely improbable that Ontario because of its new Liquor Act (which may, or may not, be proclaimed by the time this is read) will go on a protracted spree. And as for the Government; well, Mr. Drew really hasn't been bothered by the temperance high winds at all.

It is noteworthy that in the liquor rumpus there has been no concern shown at Queen's Park. In fact, while temperance people are howling, sections of the press are laying down a daily barrage, civic representatives are ducking for shelter before the storm, and Toronto is going ahead with a silly plebiscite, so far as the seat of Government of the province is concerned there might as well not be a liquor issue. Neither Mr. Drew nor Attorney-General Blackwell, who are the two men directly responsible for the liquor legislation, have given any public recognition to the pressure campaign, and the Government's only strategy in the battle, if you could call it that, has been silence.

This is according to policy. Except for the lengthy explanations given at the time of the introduction of the bill in the Legislature last winter, the Government has never been inclined to make much comment on the new Act. Politically, of course, this makes good sense. The less said on a controversial issue where the opposition is based less on reason than emotion, as the liquor opposition is, the better. But in the present case the silence doesn't, as is sometimes the case, indicate any uncertainty. The Ontario Government is quite confident that its liquor legislation will do the job it is intended to do, and in remaining out of the controversy it is primarily just avoiding unnecessary trouble.

Courage Shown

This is a continuation of a handling of the situation which, I think, by all fair-minded observers must be admired. In tackling the liquor situation in the first place the Government showed courage. In this province, particularly, there is no question that can cause such a stir. Once it had decided to do a job (against some very strong opposition in its own caucus) it set out to do it thoroughly. And once it had settled on what should be done it stuck to its course; particularly, it closed the doors on compromise, in a field where compromise with its half-way measures has been a great drawback in the past.

This has caused the loss, temporarily at least, of some support. That old Tory, the Toronto *Telegram*, is leading the newspaper attack (with the *Star* and the Communists at Toronto City Hall as its embarrassing bed-fellows). Many other strong supporters have been definitely antagonized. But this hasn't influenced the Government course.

The Government believes it is staking its political future on the result. With the calibre of the opposition in the province at present the risk is probably a very minor one. But in any event it isn't worried. It isn't because it firmly believes that the new system will mean better control and eventually more temperate drinking.

Control, the Essence

In this regard, one thing that doesn't seem to be widely appreciated is that the essence of the new Ontario regulations is control. The aim of the new system primarily is to put liquor under control which can be enforced, rather than (as from the trend of the public discussion one might be inclined to suspect) to encourage indulgence.

The Act, in ensuring that there are sufficient outlets to provide that public drinking demand can be taken care of, first of all aims at eliminating the abuses of bootlegging and surreptitious drinking, and from there it is directed at creating a rational system which an enforcement body can be expected to police. Policing is not possible with the present system in Ontario. Aside entirely from widespread bootlegging, which, of course is impossible to stamp out when there is the demand for its product, the present law has many provisions which no police body could be expected to enforce. As just one instance, every time an association, say the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, holds a reception at which it serves beer or wine it is breaking the law. No one, however, has ever really tried to enforce this, and no one could seriously be expected to try.

One provision of the new Act which has received little attention as yet is that the province can take over enforcement in any area in which the local police aren't doing a good job.

No Flood-Gates Opened

The temperance interests have been accusing the Government of opening the gates for a flood of liquor in the province, but their cries are far-fetched. The prospect of a rash of liquor outlets anywhere except in the five major cities of the province are exceedingly remote.

The approach in drawing up the liquor legislation was to put the province in two distinct classifications. One was made up of urban areas, which had a heavy transient population, and where the bulk of the liquor abuse was centred. The other consisted of rural and small-town areas, where the population was static, and where drinking was not a problem.

On surveying the province it was found that there were five cities, with a population of over seventy-five thousand, which properly belonged in the first classification. But beyond these there was a definite line. The next largest centres were much smaller, having populations of thirty-five thousand or less. All the province, therefore, except for the five major cities, was put in the second grouping.

A Vote Required

The Act automatically provides for cocktail and dining lounges, etc., for the first group, but for the second it requires that first there must be a vote. And to call a vote in any area there must be a petition signed by twenty-five per cent of the voters, and then sixty per cent of the vote must be favorable before licences are permitted. With these provisions any fears of the temperance people that there will be a mushrooming of saloons throughout the province would seem to be definitely unfounded. And any community which turns out the required majority in the face of the militant organization of Ontario temperance will certainly be highly in favor of the licensing.

The decision to put the new system in effect in the first group without a vote may, at first glance, seem arbitrary, and the temperance people of course have been making much of it. But the Government made the move with good reason. The main consideration was that most of the abuse in the old system centres round the large transient population. In putting the new system automatically in effect in the centres to which this class was limited, the Government was making sure that its first purpose, elimination of abuse, would be attained. And in contrast to the smaller communities, where extension of liquor facilities would be more directly felt by the residents, it was held that the permanent population in the large centres would be little affected. There is the provision that at the end of two years if the system isn't satisfactory the people in any of the cities can vote it out.

The Government, in drawing up the Act, naturally knew what it was getting into. It knew, of course, the opposition that would arise. But any worrying that has been done, was done at that time when it decided to go ahead. Since, it has shown itself as quite confident that the new system will work.

And in the meantime with three years at least before an election is due, the public will have plenty of time to forget the present clamor. And in that length of time, also, even temperance people (they intend to continue the present campaign, and are now planning mass picketing of bars when they open) may get tired.

• •

MIND OVER METRE

WHEN first I fell in love with love,
A song was ever at my lips—
A sonnet bubbled in my brain,
An ode was at my finger-tips.

Blank verse leaped storming o'er the page;
With triolets I lightly played;
And all my thoughts of mice and men
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But now my thoughts are dull and stiff—
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And till love whistles down the wind
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COPP CLARK

Sanctuary Comes First in Refugees' Wants

By ROBERT W. KEYSERLINGK

Even though their physical hunger may be relieved by U.N.R.R.A. and other organizations, Europe's diplaced personnel (D.P.'s) can no longer cherish hopes among the ruins of Europe. That continent has no place for them except behind the barbed wires of "repatriation camps". Even in Sweden and France, countries long noted for offering freedom and protection, refugees can no longer feel safe from one or another form of outside political pressure. In his second article, the writer, who is Managing Director of the British United Press in Montreal and who recently returned from Europe, reports on the refugees' longing for sanctuary in the Americas. Canada's pronouncements on the ideals for which she fought have given the refugees great hopes.

THERE was a time, not so very long ago, when nations prided themselves on the degree of freedom they professed by the respect which they showed to the principle of sanctuary.

Great Britain was acclaimed for generations as the most noble amongst these countries, defending the right of sanctuary for the political refugees who fled to her shores. She profited much through the years, reaping rich material reward for her humanitarian policy because of the many arts and crafts which thus established themselves in Britain.

The history of North America is the history of sanctuary for those whose religious convictions, whose political views, and appreciation of human rights and values differed from the set pattern of dominant authority.

Today the world is unfortunately no longer respecting personal conviction as such. The modern "nonconformist" to domination by opposed ideologies and political regimentation is often a subject of pained indifference, rather than sympathy from the West and severe vindictiveness from the East.

Months ago Eleanor Roosevelt crossed swords with Andrei Vishinsky over the right of sanctuary and the status of the refugee. Sir George Rendall, United Kingdom delegate, has met difficulties again and again on the U. N. commission for displaced persons. The divergent point of view of Canada's delegate Paul Martin has opposed Soviet Russia's demand for "compulsory repatriation of refugees to their country of origin," loudly proclaimed by Andrei Feonov of U.S.S.R., which means tucking these non-conformists safely under the iron curtain from which they fled. All along the committee front we meet the battle for the rights of men against dictation by political totalitarianism which brooks no "deviation" of thought.

During my recent visit to Europe, where I have come in contact with this grave question of refugees, this conflict between two opposing views impressed itself on me as in many ways even more serious than the material problem.

Military government, U.N.R.R.A., private organizations and other bodies were assuring some means of subsistence for these destitute people Even the dire physical need still besetting them was often luxury compared to the physical ordeals they had gone through to escape. But their mental torture had not ceased in a Europe where the nightmare of repatriation still threatens and their physical proximity to banishment, if not even extermination, weighs hourly on them.

Deserters

Daily in France the Soviets are rounding up what they call "deserters." A Polish refugee in the house of Count Tolstoy, in Paris, grandson of Leo Tolstoy, and himself an emigré in France, was forcibly arrested by the Russian "special police" permitted to operate by the French Government. His battered body was carried out of the house and he was driven off by his captors —never to be heard from again. This is only one of hundreds of similar cases. Some French papers raised quite a furore about these tactics asking how such N.K.V.D. activity was compatible with French sovereignty. But then discretion won over valor and the concentration camp at Vaucresson, near Paris, continued to function as transit base for "repatriations".

Such cases can be cited *ad infinitum* and their details *ad nauseam*.

The political views of these refugees are anti-Communist and there is no denying that. These people, whether Poles or Balts, Latvians or Serbs, Bulgarians or Hungarians, fled for that reason and that reason only.

When Lenin received sanctuary in Switzerland some thirty years ago, it was not because the Swiss shared his views, but because they respected human rights—even his rights. When Trotsky came to the United States or Litvinov lived in England as political refugees, the reason was the same. And those men were political activists. Republican Spaniards and anti-fascist Italians, Jews and others have been helped on principles of human rights —not political or religious solidarity.

Enough of Politics

What I have seen now of the refugees were men, women and children not interested in political activism; they have seen enough of that. They were farmers, artisans, teachers, pastors, doctors and engineers, who had always lived outside of politics but with firm personal convictions on which they would not compromise. Their "crimes" are those of the Pilgrim Fathers, of the United Empire Loyalists, of the Jacobites, and of the Huguenots.

With the physical destruction of Europe, which had to be the price of liberation from Hitler, the future of civilized society was automatically placed in the hands of those whose life remained normal, whose cities still stood, whose fields still flourished and whose herds still grew. Whether this responsibility is accepted or not is beside the point, for events have thrust it in the only available direction and the fates of millions depend on the Americas.

One of the frequent questions that I was asked as coming from Canada was what our country would do for them. It was not so much the question of migrating to Canada as a question of sanctuary which preoccupied them. Fear, the haunting fear that by a casual decision of a harassed government, like in France or a Military Government in some occupied country, it might be "expedient" to solve the problem by expelling them back from where they fled.

Canada's pronouncements on the ideals for which she went to war to help liberate the continent from tyranny are given more credence than almost any other allied nation's, for the simple reason that Canada's role in the war and postwar period was sacrifice without personal ambitions.

Canada is considered as a land which is not only richly endowed by nature but also fortunate in its geographic neighborhood and neighbors.

When I told some of these people of the great contributions Canada is making on their behalf through U.N.R.R.A. and other organizations, they realized it; but satisfying their physical hunger still did not satisfy their spiritual longing for sanctuary, where they could eat the same bread without the constant dread that accompanies every mouthful in the shadow of the physical proximity of danger.

But their world — our world — has lost sight of the basic challenge which today's refugees pose: Do we still believe that man should live his life in freedom and be allowed to worship God and bring up his children according to his conscience? These bruised and homeless thousands are a challenge, specially for those who can bind up their wounds and comfort their souls, now torn with fear, and give their children, these small innocent victims of man's inhumanity to man, a hope which they no longer can cherish amongst the ruins of a continent. Their continent has no place for them except behind the wires of a D.P. camp.

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72nd Annual Report to Shareholders

Delivered by the President and General Manager Imperial Bank of Canada

President points to need for collaboration between Labour and Management

Government concessions necessary to aid Gold Mining.

The 72nd Annual Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada held at the Head Office in Toronto, Wednesday, November 27th.

MR. R. S. WALDIE, President, said in part: Notwithstanding unsettled world conditions Canada has achieved about 80 per cent of the physical reconversion of her economy during the fifteen months between the end of hostilities and now. Volume of production, national income, and employment were less affected by reconversion than had been expected. The index of the physical volume of business was about 16 per cent lower in the first ten months of 1946 than in the corresponding months of 1945, but owing to the change from war to peace-production this is not surprising, and our physical output is now at a level of about 85 per cent above pre-war standards. Wholesale sales have been about 20 per cent higher in 1946 than in 1945, and retail sales, about 14 per cent above the 1945 level. This gives an indication of the shift to peacetime economy. Part of the rise in sales values is caused by the increase in prices; the index of wholesale prices having risen by about 5 per cent over 1945, and the index of the cost of living showing an increase of about 4 per cent.

Employment has remained at a high level. The working force increased as a result of the war and the natural population growth by over 1,000,000 persons, from 3,800,000 in 1939 to almost 5,000,000 in 1945 and gainful employment has receded from its wartime peak of 5,000,000 by only about 300,000 persons. Unemployment in industry is at a low figure and generally those seeking work have been able to find it without long delay and returning men and women of the forces have been largely absorbed in employment. The main problem has been to get enough workers for the farm and for mining and woods operations.

NATIONAL INCOME HIGH

The money income of the country reflects this high level of economic activities. It is officially estimated that Canada's national income is at present running at about 1945 level. For 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates national income received at 8,954 million dollars, national income produced, at 9,627 million dollars, and gross national expenditure, at 11,359 million dollars, the difference having been borrowed from the people's savings by way of Victory Loans. This means that Canada's present national income is over twice as large as the average pre-war national income. Part of this increase is caused by the rise in prices to which I have already referred.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Production and employment have been adversely affected by labour disputes in various industries including steel, rubber, electrical and textile plants and in British Columbia logging camps. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the time lost during the first nine months of 1946 at 4.1 million man-days. That would amount to a production loss of about forty million dollars but the real losses are greater since shortages in basic materials, especially in steel, affect a great number of dependent industries and contribute to a general slowing down of production. While post-war strikes may be partly the result of a pyschological let-down, it appears that neither the Government nor the industries and the trade unions concerned have shown sufficient foresight and energy in handling the situation. It seems evident that the freezing of wages during the war was at too low a level and with too great a spread in some industries as compared with others. The National War Labour Board has recently ruled that there should be no general formula for the adjustment of wages, but a more flexible procedure which makes allowance for individual conditions. It is to be hoped that this procedure may lead to the adjustment of wage levels and to a more balanced distribution of workers' income. ***The final result will depend on the understanding collaboration of management and labour, the development of which should be the special concern of the Government and a more enlightened public opinion.***

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Merchandise exports, the most important single influence upon our national income, have dropped from 2,332 million dollars during the first eight months of 1945 to 1,511 million dollars during the first eight months of 1946, or by about 35 per cent. Further reductions can be anticipated. Imports, on the other hand, have tended to increase and in 1946 were about 11 per cent higher, as to value, than during the corresponding months of 1945.

Falling exports and growing imports have reduced the favourable balance of merchandise trade which Canada normally enjoyed and which had been greatly expanded during, and as a result of, the war. The balance on merchandise account is still in our favour to the extent of 300 million dollars calculated on a yearly basis but this balance is shrinking. Since a sizeable proportion of Canada's present exports is financed by credits provided by the Canadian nation itself, while almost all Canadian imports—of which nearly three quarters come at present from the United States—are paid on a cash basis, Canada appears to have even now an adverse balance of cash trade in merchandise. The deficit on merchandise account with the United States, which at present runs at an annual rate of about 400 million dollars, is only partly met by gold shipments and by the growing balance on tourist trade. Also it must be borne in mind that Canada has still a high net indebtedness to the United States, and the corresponding debt service can only be discharged if Canada maintains a considerable surplus in her current account with the United States.

We still maintain a substantial favourable balance of trade with countries other than the United States. During the first seven months of 1946, our export surplus amounted in relation to the United Kingdom to 174 million dollars; to the British Empire 92 million dollars; to all other countries (excepting the United States) 204 million dollars; altogether about 740 million dollars, but it would be a mistake to assume that this surplus will help us in equalizing our accounts with the United States. As already pointed out, a considerable proportion of our trade outside of the United States is financed by credits and, besides, most of the countries with which we have a favourable balance of trade, have an adverse balance of trade with the United States and are thus unable to provide surplus American dollars which Canada could use for the equalization of her accounts with the United States.

It will therefore need great efforts, on Canada's part, to straighten the Canadian-American balance of payments in the future. It is a hopeful sign that newsprint production has grown, during 1946, by about 30 per cent in comparison to 1945, and that the values of newsprint exports have in the same period risen by about 40 per cent.

NON-FERROUS METALS DECLINE

Non-ferrous metals, Canada's other great export item, have recently lost ground. The aluminium industry had during the war developed to the most important branch of base metal production, and during the later war years about 40 per cent of the export value of all non-ferrous metals was represented by aluminium products. Since the armistice aluminium exports have fallen to about 20 per cent of their war level. The value of copper exports has during 1946 remained about the same, and nickel exports in 1946 have only fallen by about 5 per cent. The value of lead and zinc exports has greatly increased, but production and export are too small to compensate for the loss in the aluminium exports.

BASE METAL EXPORT OFF 50%

On balance, Canada's base metal exports have decreased, in value, to about one-half of the war level. Since at the same time the export values of iron and its products have fallen to about one-third of the war standards, a large deficit in Canada's metal exports has appeared which has greatly contributed to reducing our active balance of trade. Production and exports of precious metals have failed to make up for these losses. Silver production has recently revived, as a result of an increase in price, but total production remains small; and silver exports are negligible. It should be a general policy to promote our mining industry, especially in the interest of our foreign trade balance.

IMPORTANCE OF GOLD

Gold production and gold exports appear to be lagging far behind the desirable growth. Gold receipts at the mint during 1946 until now were only about 8 per cent higher than during the same period of 1945, and net exports of non-monetary gold have increased by no more than 6 per cent. However as gold production and exports had since 1942 been reduced, owing to the policy of shifting labour to more urgently needed war production, to less than one-half of the peak level of 1940-41, it is clear that the recovery of the industry has not been sufficiently rapid to soon secure for gold its previous function to balance our payments with the United States. The revaluation of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar is a serious obstacle to the resumption of this role by the gold mining industry. It has reduced the profit margin of all companies and even made operation of a number of companies unprofitable. ***Concessions on the part of the Government will be necessary to help the gold mining industry regain its important position.*** Such policies would be all the more justifiable since the gold mining industry, unlike other industries, is unable to adjust the price of its product to the revaluation of the Canadian dollar and the general increase in costs.

AGRICULTURE

While Canada's national income has, in the main, preserved its high war level, its distribution among the major groups of recipients has recently substantially changed, to the disadvantage of the farmer and, still more, the incomes from investment that were actually paid out to investors. The better crops of 1946 and rising prices for most farm products should contribute towards some improvement during the current year; this year's wheat crop is estimated at 420 million bushels, as against a final estimate of 305 million bushels for 1945. But this improvement is likely to be offset, in part, by the rise in farm wages and in prices for industrial products entering the farmer's costs. ***Since the importance of Canada's agriculture, as the basis of our whole economy, can hardly be overrated, I should like to dwell somewhat on this question.***

In my judgment the income of the farmer is not commensurate with the labour of the farmer. According to latest estimates Canada's agricultural labour force (which includes the farmer and the farm worker) is about 26 per cent of the total labour force of the country. But farmers, excluding in this case the farm workers, have normally received no more than 10 to 12 per cent of Canada's national income. ***The share of national income that is paid to the farm worker increases this percentage somewhat but the fact remains that the total farm labour force making up one-quarter of our national labour force is rewarded by no more than one-sixth of the national income.***

It is possible that the relief the war economy brought to the farmer may prove to be only transitory and that the pre-war shift of the national income to the other economic groups will continue. This would hardly do justice to the farmer's contribution to the national wealth. It would lead to other undesirable developments, too. The migration from country to city would continue. During the war years alone, the population of Canada's metropolitan counties has grown by over 10 per cent, and the other urban population, by about 5 per cent; while the rural population, for the first time in Canada's history, has decreased by about 5 per cent. Once the post-war industrial boom has come to an end, the pool of potential unemployment will prove to have greatly increased, while at the same time farm labour will remain in great demand. The farmer's income could be improved, if new markets, especially abroad, could be found. It should be borne in mind that the share of farm products in total exports declined steadily during the inter-war period, and our economic policies should be directed towards regaining lost outlets and finding new ones.

INTEREST RATES

I now come to my last subject, that of interest rates. The Government's policy is to retain the low wartime rates of interest but ***it is impossible to keep down the rate of interest and at the same time keep a limit on the volume of money put in circulation.*** Money circulation has increased about five times during the war and deposits with the commercial banks have about doubled. During the war years, our people realizing a common danger, refrained from avoidable expenditures, which with the large sums of money drained off by the Government taxes and War Loan purchases, prevented run-away prices. Now that the national effort has spent itself, the pent-up desire of the people to spend and consume reasserts itself. This suggests a price pressure on the limited quantity of available goods leading to an undesirable rise in prices. The best method to avoid this would be through stabilization or reduction in the volume of money which would be brought about through a rise in the rate of interest. This would, besides reducing the volume of circulation, encourage people to save and invest and would also create conditions under which the remaining controls could be abolished.

It must always be remembered that this country is dependent for its prosperity upon its exports and if our prices are too high we may find that our greatly expanded industry will lack export outlets.

Today Canada finds herself in as good, or even better, condition than any other country in the world. We have had a bountiful harvest and if past experience may be taken as a guide this should be followed by a year of active business. I am convinced that Canadians will not be found wanting in a continuance of that self-discipline which has helped us to overcome the many difficulties of the past.

MR. W. G. MORE, General Manager, said in part:—The Annual General Statement for the year ended 31st October, 1946, shows steady progress and indicates that the Bank continues in a strong and healthy condition.

After payment of taxes, expenses of administration, and contributions to Pension Fund, and after making full provision for contingencies, net profits at $940,095 show a modest increase permitting payment of a dividend of $1.00 per share, an increase of 20 cents per share over the dividend paid previously for some years past. Profit and Loss carried forward now stands at $1,140,000.

Total Assets increased during the year by $24 million to $403,550,000 and are at an all-time high.

DEPOSITS UP 23 MILLIONS

Deposits increased by over $23 million to $381,000,000 and are also at an all-time high. Major changes were increases of $8 million in Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government and of $35 million in Deposits by the public bearing interest, and a decrease of $21 million in Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments. The last mentioned is accounted for by payment out in redemption of bonds of a temporary deposit by the Province of Alberta to which I made reference in my remarks last year.

CASH 38 MILLIONS

Cash holdings, consisting of Gold and Subsidiary Coin, and Notes of and Deposits with the Bank of Canada, amounting together to $38,400,000 show a decrease of $5 million but are amply sufficient and represent 10% of liabilities to the public. Adding to these other quick assets consisting of our Portfolio of investments, Notes and Cheques of and Deposits with other banks and Call Loans, makes a total of $286 million, or 75% of public liabilities—a highly liquid position.

INVESTMENTS 215 MILLIONS

Our Portfolio of investments has increased by $10 million and now stands at $215,600,000. Included in these investments are $105 million of Dominion and Provincial Government Securities maturing within two years and $94 million of Other Dominion and Provincial Government Securities. Call Loans at $7,200,000 are down $1,200,000, reflecting slightly lessened activity in the Stock Markets.

CURRENT LOANS UP 24 MILLIONS

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada at $105,600,000 are up $24 million. This, with the increase in our deposits previously referred to, is perhaps the most gratifying feature of the statement and indicates that your Bank is ready at all times to assist the legitimate needs of its customers and is doing its full share in servicing the commercial requirements of the country at large.

FOREIGN TRADE

Another gratifying feature is the increase to $5 million of Letters of Credit outstanding. During the year we have extended our connections with banking correspondents in practically every country in the world with which trade with Canada is carried on. These facilities have been placed at the disposal of our exporting and importing clients.

BANK PREMISES

Bank Premises account now stands at $5,620,000 compared with $5,532,000 a year ago, an increase of approximately $100,000 after writing off $222,000 for depreciation. The only increases of importance were the purchase of a site in St. Catharines, Ontario, to house our main office there, and of a building adjoining our branch at Queen and Bathurst Streets, Toronto, to extend our premises at that point. These two projects will be undertaken when building conditions permit. New buildings and renovations are being undertaken at a few other points and should be completed in the course of the current year.

BRANCHES

Branches of the Bank now number 178. Since our last annual meeting two branches have been opened or reopened in Ontario, two in Alberta and one in British Columbia. The branch at Scarboro, Ontario, which was opened to service a war plant there, has been closed. We also have in contemplation the opening of further branches at strategically placed centres where we have already acquired premises or sites.

SHAREHOLDERS NUMBER 2868

Shareholders now number 2868, an increase during the year of 42. The average number of shares held per Shareholder is 244.07.

STAFF NUMBER 2016

Our total Staff now number 2016 of whom 969 are women. It again affords me great pleasure to testify to the high quality of their service and to thank them for their loyalty and devotion to duty during the past year.

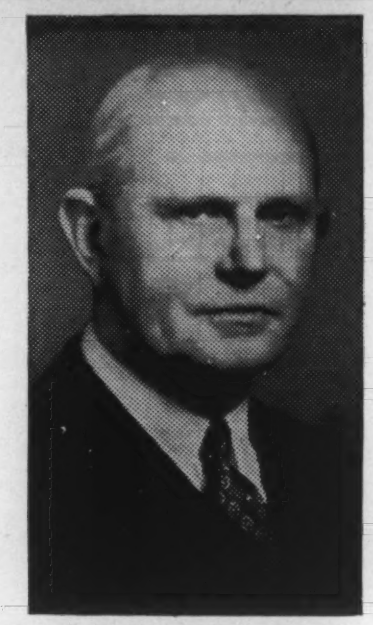
Of the original 600 members who enlisted with the Forces during the war, 53 paid the supreme sacrifice, 413 have returned to the service, 123 resigned to further their education or accept other employment, and 11 are still with the Forces. A special word of praise is due to those who have returned for the manner in which they are re-establishing themselves in the service; reports upon them are uniformly good.

GENERAL BUSINESS REASONABLY GOOD

Business on the whole can be said to have been reasonably good during the year just closed, though, with continuing shortage in many materials and commodities, somewhat unstable. Probably the most unsettling factor has been the strikes and threat of strikes that have occurred in many industries. ***It seems that most of our troubles in this regard would be eliminated if greater emphasis were placed upon increased production, thus bringing about those conditions which all men desire; namely, increased employment and increased supply of goods at lower prices. In all of this, labour itself would be the chief gainer with steadier and greater purchasing power which is the true measure of real wages.*** Canada probably never had a better opportunity than now to supply the markets of the world with goods so sorely needed and that it is in our power to supply. Such trade is essential if our standard of living, to which we have become accustomed, is to be maintained, but it cannot be accomplished if costs continue to rise. If we can settle down to work with enlightened leadership and a spirit of give and take all round, the future of Canada can not but be bright. Canada's Banks are prepared and ready to do their part to make it so. ***The Banks have the strength and resources to meet any demand however substantial that free enterprisers of Canadian business may make upon them.*** Just as the banking system was able to meet every demand of the conversion to war-time production, there is no demand of the reconversion to peacetime production that we cannot meet with equal readiness.

The following were elected Directors—Messrs. R. S. Waldie, Col. J. F. Michie, J. W. Hobbs, Walter C. Laidlaw, John A. Northway, G. H. Aikins, K.C., Winnipeg, H. E. Sellers, Winnipeg, W. B. Woods, Arthur L. Bishop, E. E. Buckerfield, Vancouver, C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, H. L. McCulloch, Galt, J. R. Timmins, Montreal, Eliot S. Frosst, Montreal, F. G. Rolph, W. P. Walker, W. G. More, Aubrey W. Baillie.

A subsequent meeting of the Directors elected Messrs. R. S. Waldie, President, J. W. Hobbs and W. G. More Vice-Presidents.



Geo. W. Spinney, C.M.G., President and B. C. Gardner, Vice President and General Manager who addressed shareholders at the Bank of Montreal's 129th annual meeting.

PRODUCTION, NOT PURCHASING POWER, KEY TO PROSPERITY, SAYS B OF M PRESIDENT

George Spinney Sees Danger In High Level Of Peacetime Taxation

B. C. GARDNER, GENERAL MANAGER, REPORTS RISE IN PERSONAL, COMMERCIAL, FARM LOANS AS RECONVERSION PROCEEDS

Montreal, Dec. 3—One of the "immediate and urgent tasks" confronting Canadians is to put a sound foundation of production under the present high level of purchasing power, George W. Spinney, president of the Bank of Montreal, said at the 129th annual meeting of the Bank yesterday.

Mr. Spinney expressed guarded confidence in the ability of Canada to meet economic conditions of the future, but added that he noted a number of popular beliefs about such conditions which now were "an absolute hindrance to a clear-sighted appreciation of the fundamentals of progress and welfare."

At the same meeting, the bank's general manager, B. C. Gardner, reviewed the progress of the bank during the year and revealed that demand for banking services had reached unprecedented levels. Deposit accounts had increased by 100,000 during the year to reach 1,500,000 or 40 per cent more than in 1939.

Mr. Spinney gave as one example of mistaken popular beliefs "the still prevalent idea that purchasing power rather than production is the main spring of employment, income and material well-being.

"Money is, after all, a claim on the productive resources of the community," he said. "It should surely be clearly evident that under present conditions, where the supply of money in the form of circulating media and bank deposits is about two and a half times what it was at the beginning of the war, purchasing power is a problem of excess rather than scarcity."

Discussing the fact that millions of man-days of production had been lost during the past year, Mr. Spinney said that "no one sector of this complex unity called Canada can suffer without all other elements feeling the pinch. We have a vested interest in each other's well-being." He questioned whether there was full recognition that high wage rates do not necessarily mean the same thing as high purchasing power.

Taxation Inflationary

Discussing present taxes Mr. Spinney said "I suggest that the concept of high taxation as an anti-inflationary measure in peacetime may be far from valid . . . Wartime taxation was an important weapon in the fight against inflation. But have we not already more than a little evidence that high taxation in peacetime is likely to have an entirely opposite effect?"

Peacetime taxation tends to be inflationary in character whenever it penalizes incentive and leads to additional wage demands aimed at maintaining take-home pay, he said, adding that "in my opinion, the level of taxation still in existence in Canada today comes well within this category."

Of social security measures Mr. Spinney said he believed that a certain amount of social security planning had a place in the Canadian economy but that if it is to supplant the personal integrity that goes hand in hand with providing for one's future, "then I believe that we will tend to become soft" so that both incentive to enterprise and capacity for effort will be seriously undermined.

"Nor do I think it is saying too much to suggest that it will sap the vitality of the nation if new generations are nurtured in the idea that some benevolent government will remove the necessity for prudent management of individual affairs. It is good to stand on one's own feet—good for the individual and good for the national fibre."

Word of Warning

Mr. Spinney gave what he termed "a clear word of warning and restraint" in connection with business borrowing for purposes of expansion. Noting that "a truly liberal and constructive credit policy" had long been a basic part of the bank's method of operation, he added that "it is no part of this bank's policy to build up an impressive total of loans by encouraging individuals or corporations to incur an unnecessary or an unwieldly burden of indebtedness.

"Wisely planned expansion based on an optimistic—yet not unrealistic—appraisal of future possibilities, is one thing; a commitment recklessly undertaken on the assumption that prices will never decline—and that the treacherous benefits of a sellers' market will be forever present is quite another matter."

Mr. Spinney noted many parallels between condition in Canada today and those which existed in 1919. He recalled that the boom of 1919 was followed by a depressed period in 1920 but said he believed that in many respects Canada is much better equipped today to combat such a cycle of events than it was after the First Great War.

General Manager's Address

In his general manager's report, Mr. Gardner told of deposits at a new year-end high of $1,736,000,000, an increase of $123,000,000 over the previous year. He expressed the view that this growth was "a tribute to the thrift and common sense of our people and a strong bulwark against the inflationary potential of an increased money supply.

Transition from wartime to peacetime production was reflected in the higher level of commercial loans, Mr. Gardner said, and added that "current loans and dircounts in Canada at $277,000,000 compare with $202,000,000 at October 31, 1945. This represents a general and diversified increase in advances to manufacturers, merchants, builders, farmers and primary producers.

"The volume of personal loans has shown considerable expansion, reflecting the increased availability of civilian goods and the resumption of normal family living. This includes a substantial number of loans to veterans to assist in their plans for rehabilitation. It is not our policy to encourage individuals to incur unnecessary debt, but our personal loan facilities are a necessary and useful part of our services to the public."

Mr. Gardner referred to the high inventory levels of business concerns and said, "The question of whether inventories are too high or too low is not susceptible of a ready and conclusive answer, but I suggest that a conservative policy is advisable under present conditions, particularly in types of goods in which production can be greatly expanded and where change in quality or design may adversely affect inventory values."

Branch Accommodation Taxed

The capacity of a number of the bank's branches, the General Manager said, was taxed to the limit and to relieve such situations a number of building extensions were planned. The major portion of these enlargements, however, have been deferred due to shortages of labour and materials.

"Admittedly," he continued, "the situation in this respect is not satisfactory, but until the supply of housing accommodation, especially for war veterans, more nearly meets the demand, we feel that our use of scarce materials and labour should be kept at a minimum. When conditions in the building trades become easier, the program we have planned will contribute to employment in the construction and allied trades for some years to come."

Foreign Trade

Mr. Gardner reviewed the activities of the bank in the United Kingdom, the United States, Newfoundland and foreign countries abroad and stressed the interest of the B of M in foreign trade.

"It is our policy," he observed, "to develop our foreign business by expanding relations with banks already established in foreign countries, rather than by way of direct branch representation, and our surveys to date confirm that the facilities thus available meet the requirements of our customers transacting business abroad." The general manager added that officers of the Foreign Department had recently completed tours of a large section of Continental Europe, Mexico and Central America, and that similar surveys of other areas not visited since before the war would be undertaken as circumstances and conditions permitted.

Staff Remuneration

In reference to the work done by the Bank of Montreal staff during and since the war, Mr. Gardner said, "It is our constant aim and endeavour to ensure that our employees are compensated fully as well as those in comparable positions in industry and commerce. While in recent years our policies have been subject to the limitations of wartime controls, the salaries of individual members of the staff are reviewed and increased periodically in recognition of efficient service and advancing responsibilities.

"Throughout the war years," Mr. Gardner concluded, "the staff have borne a heavy burden, and we are fully conscious of their problems in this transitional period through which we are passing. As we move further away from a wartime background, the problems of personal living should become less acute, and it is my hope that we may look forward to a period of fruitful development in an atmosphere of enduring peace."

THE OLD TIMER

SEE them dancing face to face
On a four-foot square.
I prefer a wider space
And more fresh air.

When I learned the polka in
The long ago,
Any lady I might win
Would puff and blow.

Often she would say (the cat!)
With surly smile
"Tell me, what's your record at
The quarter-mile?"

J. E. M.

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Welles' View Preferred to Ziff's; Drama of Tito -- Mikhailovitch

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

TWO WORLDS, by William B. Ziff. (Musson, $4.00).
WHERE ARE WE HEADING?, by Sumner Welles. (Musson, $3.75).
ALLY BETRAYED, by David Martin. (Prentice-Hall, $3.50).

I ALWAYS have the feeling when I have to review a book by William B. Ziff that he has written more history than he has read. Is it really worth the trouble to wade through his pompous, stultified writing, his bad grammar, his historical mistakes and his anti-British tirades, when he has been proven wrong so often before? It seems that one must, since he is head of a big magazine and book publishing firm in the United States.

Defending his views presented less than two years ago in "The Gentlemen Talk of Peace," he declares that any judgment that they have been proven wrong by events "represents a disabling corruption of logical reasoning." That is a rather typical Ziffism. He goes on to speak of "federated" union, "median" wage, "imbalance", "anarchial" state, "autarchus," "terminal conclusion," placing peace machinery "into existence," and "issuing" a *casus belli*. But perhaps that is enough.

Behind all this glib, pseudo-technical journalese there is a point, and one which would interest Canadians mightily if it could be taken seriously. Going far beyond Henry Luce in urging an "American Century" Ziff proposes to save the world, or at least the United States, by a more or less forced federation of the Western Hemisphere, and indeed everything "from Dover, England to Perth, Australia, and up to the doors of Japan, and from Pole to Pole." "An alignment with us poses for all of the peoples concerned the inescapable tide of destiny."

"Possession of the far North (that's *us*) is an absolute necessity both to our security and prosperity in the air age economy which is coming. Therefore, we should act to insure our control of these regions without delay." And he quotes the famous suppressed Gallup Poll of 1943, which was published only in the Windsor *Star*, as showing "a considerable sentiment in Canada for a full political merger with the United States."

"Source of Disruption"

As for the British Isles, they "have become so important to our economy that it is no longer possible for us to consider a divergent policy on their part as an affair independent of our concern.... We cannot allow her to go to war for any cause which would place this hemisphere in jeopardy." At present she represents "a source of disruption" in the Western Community. She must "voluntarily" renounce her empire and join the federation.

"Other territories of vital importance to America, such as Trinidad, Jamaica, the Barbados and the Bahamas are ruled by a Colonial Secretary in London who in his own realm is an absolute monarch ... We should make the Caribbean solidly our own, by purchase, plebiscite, or such other means as are open to us.... These islands may properly be regarded as American *irridenta* territory." They should "be added permanently to our estate", along with Iceland and Greenland.

"Our ultimate design should be to assume full responsibility for (Indonesia and all the islands of the South Pacific) merging them *in toto* with the Western Hemisphere, settling them with our people and developing them into a strong industrial base capable of being woven into a tight barricade of outposts covering all the approaches to the Americas."

Admitting Puerto Rico as a state of the American Union would be a smart move, which would be regarded in Latin America as "a very real step in the direction of a bilingual civilization. It would condition both the Latins and the Americans of the English-speaking North to the idea of the admission of such states as Nicaragua and Panama, whose merger with the United States would depend largely on the amount of moral and economic pressure we were willing to exert."

The methods which he would use are, like those which he describes in the great period of American expansion in the early 1800's, "more zealous than nice." He would have the United States renounce the "antiquated principles of the equality of all nations, great or small, since it is both false and hypocritical." To pay attention to "the so-called rights of some sovereign fragment" whose policy endangers the Western Hemisphere, is to "function in a vacuum of meretricious sanctity." Ziff would send a few airplane carriers to the Rio Plata to settle Peron and the Argentine question, confident that these would be welcomed as liberators by the people. He wouldn't withdraw them before "announcing the formation of a Latin federation intimately associated with us."

"As far as the United States is concerned, the proposition reduced to its simplest terms is not whether the existence of independent national sovereignties is to be considered moral or immoral. It is rather this: either we can get along within the scope of our present frontiers and within the limitations of our existing military situation as an isolated body in a rapidly consolidating world, or we cannot."

Here again it might be mentioned that after the thirteen states were "turned back from a seizure of Canada by military defeat . . . they continued to look nostalgically towards her as an unredeemed portion of their estate."

Sickening Hypocrisy

Domination by American imperialists, even like Ziff, who, with sickening hypocrisy, is always talking of equal rights for others while never considering their wishes for a moment and adding them all "permanently" to the U.S. domain, would be far from the worst thing that could befall the peoples from Dover, England to Perth, Australia.

But it is a long, long way from the gradual Anglo-American union in which Churchill, or Clarence Streit, believes, or the union which Smuts proposed which would include France, the Low Countries and Scandinavia as well as the British Commonwealth and the United States.

And Ziff's reason for proposing this forced union under American domination appears utterly fallacious. He has no idea of gathering all of the free world into a federal union, with a strength so overwhelming that Russia could not challenge it, but the doors left always open to her to join. For he scorns world government and international law as it has developed up to now. No "hopeless utopias" for him.

All he wants to do is build an American state which will counterbalance the growing Soviet Empire, with whom he would make a "bold, global-sized settlement" in the curious belief that there would then be "little difficulty" in creating a body of world law, and finding an answer to problems "which otherwise are so tortuous and complex as to be ungovernable altogether."

"The present reliance on pure force ... and power politics then would be inapplicable ... the temptation to attack minor neighbors would disappear..." Seldom, I think, has so much fatuity and hypocrisy been spread over 335 pages.

Opening Summer Welles one returns to the world of sanity and of practical politics. He may not have quite the last word on American foreign policy or have been its most brilliant architect. But he shapes up very well against those who have

handled it since his sudden departure from the State Department in late 1943, presumably due to incompatibility with Cordell Hull. In not so much as mentioning Hull's name throughout his story, Welles achieves a feat of some sort.

One has to guess here at his real views of Hull. But this is not necessary with his successors. Stettinius, while possessing good intentions, "scarcely demonstrated any of the qualifications required in the position" ... being "devoid of any knowledge of international relations or even of modern history." While Stettinius is dismissed with scorn, Byrnes is criticized heavily throughout the book. He is "inexperienced", a "consistent appeaser", had no understanding of the intrinsic importance of Latin American relations to the United States, has surrounded himself with incompetent advisers, and abandoned the most vital principles.

Indeed, in one long passage Mr. Welles depicts a long sequence of events which must flow from Byrnes' concessions at Moscow last Christmas, from the loss of freedom in Eastern Europe to an ultimate clash between the Soviet Union and the U.S., which should properly be accounted as due to Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Soviet imperialism, and breach of contract, and the dynamics of this revolutionary era. The section on American policy towards Latin America is undoubtedly the most valuable in the book, as this has been Welles' special field for over a quarter of a century. Able to point to the great success of the Good Neighbor policy which he directed under the "guidance and inspiration ... the determination and wisdom" of President Roosevelt, Welles excoriates his successors.

He would not have believed that within two years after he left the State Department the solidly established inter-American system could be in an advanced state of disintegration, that suspicion and animosity towards the United States should again be rife throughout the hemisphere, and the American Republics be threatened with a division into two opposing blocs, one dominated by the United States and one spearheaded by Argentina. "Yet that is precisely what has occurred."

The feeling of three or four persons in the State Department who guided Latin American policy after his departure that Argentina was a "pain in the neck" was allowed to ruin a 12 year record of complete non-interference in internal affairs, on which the Good Neighbor policy was built. Welles condemns these men equally for strengthening the Peron régime by trying to interfere with it, and then for the maladroit sponsoring of this disreputable Government at the San Francisco Conference.

Vivian Della Chiesa, the brilliant young lyric soprano, will appear at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's regular Pop concert, Fri., Dec. 13.

Stampeded

When a furore was stirred up in the entire American press over this—exploited by Molotov, who in committee merely wanted to horse-trade Argentina for Lublin Poland—Stettinius stampeded "in abject panic" into agreeing to Soviet demands that the whole inter-American system be scrapped in the United Nations. Senator Vandenberg "stood like a rock", however, and saved the day.

The book does not consist entirely of criticism of others. There are long sections on a proper peace settlement for Europe, where Welles believes federation to have become practical politics, where he is friendly towards France (though he had left her out of the big powers in his first draft of a world organization), believes in some revision of the eastern German frontier, is warm towards Czechoslovakia, kindly towards Austria and completely antipathetic towards Tito's "new democracy" in Yugoslavia.

But perhaps the most generally interesting part is the story which Welles reveals in the first hundred pages of the genesis of the peace-making. He tells in detail of the hammering out of the Atlantic Charter. The first draft was suddenly produced at the meeting by Churchill, with Roosevelt at that time opposing the mention of a world organization in it, for fear of his isolationists.

But by early 1943 Welles was set to work with a very wide and strong American Committee to draft the broad principles of what has become the United Nations. His story is an almost indispensable commentary to anyone who is following the U.N. closely. His idea on the question of voting and vetoing in the Security Council was that in cases involving the use of force a vote of 9 out of the 11 members, including three out of four of the major powers, should be required. It would be obvious that it was the other major power which was guilty of violation of the Charter.

Quality of Representatives

He speaks very strongly about the poor quality of representative which many of the powers have sent to the Security Council, reserving praise for the Australian, the Netherlands and Egyptian delegates, in which I agree with him.

Churchill's switch of British support from Mikhailovitch to Tito, after a deal forced on him by Stalin in Moscow in August 1942, Welles calls the British statesman's greatest blunder of the war. David Martin, a Canadian writer, has produced with enormous effort of which I saw some, this full story of this *cause célèbre*, and of the creation by unscrupulous propagandists, the spreading by soft-headed* "liberals" and the acceptance by a gullible public, of one of the Big Lies of our time: that Tito was a fine democrat and Mikhailovitch a traitor.

His book, *Ally Betrayer*, comes with the high recommendation of Rebecca West, who contributes a brilliant little analysis of the staging of the Mikhailovitch Trial reminiscent of her pieces in the *New Yorker* on Nuremberg.

I have never detected in the author any other motive than a burning conviction that the truth must be searched out and proclaimed. Indeed David Martin, as a "Leftist", might have been expected to incline more easily to fellow-travelling with Tito, along with the Adamics. He has been drawn instead into support of a man whose political views, he admits, he could never really sympathize with. But he has produced something far bigger than a mere justification of Mikhailovitch.

With diligent scholarship, moderate presentation and good organization, he has put together a historical study of this case.

Nowadays everybody knows the truth about Tito, and the reports of C. L. Sulzberger in the New York *Times* in recent days, after a long trip through Yugoslavia, that Tito has been supported by our U.N.R.R.A. aid against the hatred of the great majority of the people whom he has enslaved under an alien tryranny and ideology, is accepted as matter-of-fact. Unfortunately, it is a little late.

Those who open this full-length story of one of the most amazing developments of the war, how Britain and the United States worked actively to establish a Soviet republic on the Adriatic and controlling the Balkans, will find their interest absorbed in its personalities, in the scale and tragedy of the drama, and above all in the peculiar perversity with which most of our people perpetrated on themselves as well as on the gallant allies of two World Wars this error whose full consequences have by no means been felt.

A terrible lesson that we must still learn from this case, Martin points out, is that even in the heart of democratic England and America the Soviets were able to exercise certain totalitarian controls.

"Employing the instrument of fear on the one hand and the influence of party members and of fellow-travellers in key positions on the other hand, they were able to compel the suppression of news, to obtain currency for expedient lies, and even to contrive the falsification of British and American military intelligence."

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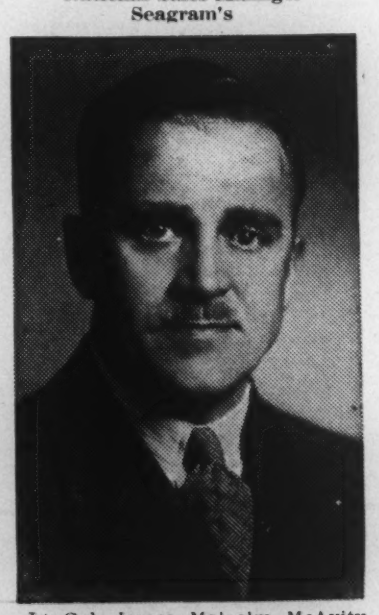


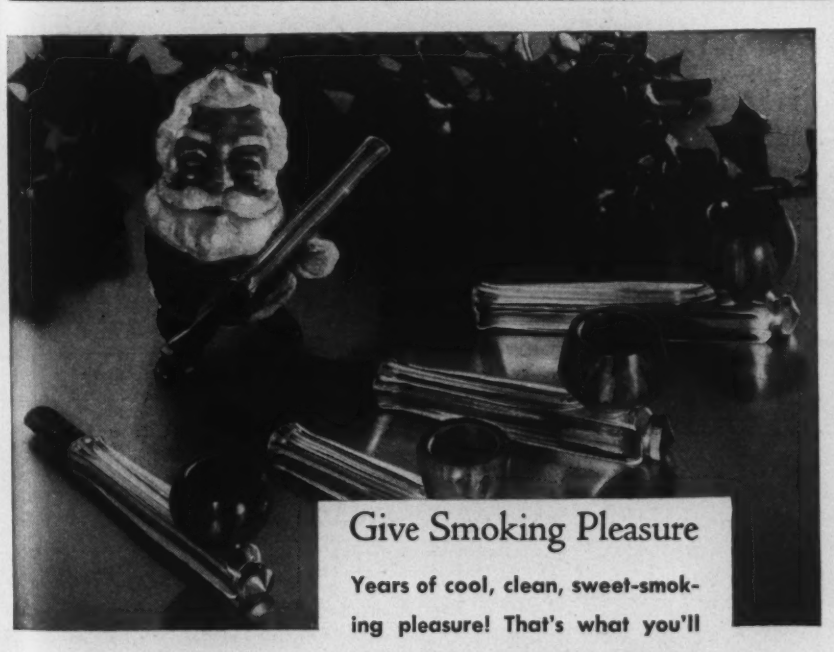
Lt.-Col. James Malcolm McAvity, D.S.O. and M.B.E., who returned to Canada early this year after more than five years in the Canadian Army, has been appointed General Sales Manager for Canada for The House of Seagram. The announcement of Mr. McAvity's appointment was made by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited.

Mr. McAvity goes to Seagram's from Consumers Glass Company Limited, an organization which he joined 14 years ago and of which he was Assistant to the Sales Manager after his war service.

In January, 1946, he came back to Canada as Officer Commanding Lord Strathcona's Horse, Royal Canadians, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He had gone overseas in September 1940 with the original group of the Canadian Armoured Corps under Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M.

Returning to Canada after service in England with the British First Armoured Division, he went back overseas with the Halifax Rifles, and after transferring to Lord Strathcona's Horse, saw service in Italy and Holland from 1943 to 1945.

Born in Montreal, the son of the late Allan G. McAvity and Mrs. McAvity of Saint John, N.B., he was educated at Ridley College, St. Catharines, and at Royal Military College from which he graduated in 1931. *



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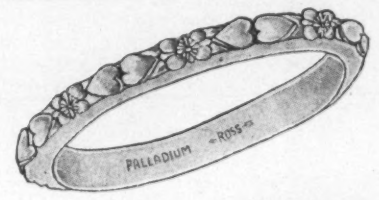

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House of David Is a Real Commonwealth

By WALLACE HUNT

The House of David colony is a commonwealth and an office boy has as much right to its wealth as the president. The members live in harmony and peace. The children are allowed to decide for themselves whether or not they want to join the colony.

When Mr. Hunt visited the House of David, Brother Harry Kirkham told him that he was the first writer permitted to visit in 20 years. This exception was made because Mr. Hunt was a Canadian and they felt sure he would give them a fair presentation of the facts.

Benton Harbor, Michigan.

MEMBERS of the House of David colony here believe they've found a workable recipe for social security. Some of the ingredients are: work without wages, communal ownership of all property and working hours determined by one's own conscience and health.

The colony is a commonwealth. An office boy has as equal a claim as the president to its wealth. Whether a member wants a new toothbrush or a new car, the procedure for obtaining them is the same. He fills out an order form, takes it to the central office and exchanges it for an order on a store in downtown Benton Harbor. No cash is involved, for the store bills the House directly, not the individual. Only the central office handles cash, taking it in for articles and produce sold and paying out for all bills incurred by any member.

That is the story told me by Brother Harry Kirkham, the voice for the colony and a commercial photographer by trade. Kirkham claims that the system does not breed extravagance. "A member's conscience is his guide," he said, "and we've found it always works. We've never had to expel anyone for extravagance—or for any other reason."

Everyone seems to be well supplied with the necessities of life, as well as some of the luxuries, I found during four days spent visiting every corner of the colony. Each family owns at least one automobile and a member is permitted to take holidays when and as often as he wishes or so they claim. He draws cash from the central office, and on his return files an expense account in the same way as a businessman travelling for his firm.

Income-Tax Sanctuary

To income tax-harried persons, the House of David colony might seem like a paradise. A member pays the tax, but is never conscious of it. The only headache was for Government officials who had to figure out the taxes, as they had no precedent in the United States to follow. The basis finally decided on was to arrive at a tax on a corporation basis, then divide this amount by the number of members and assess each member an equal amount. Here again the central office foots the bill.

Eating and living is done communally also. The main colony consists of four mansions, Jerusalem, Palestine, Shiloh and Diamond House. These are divided up so that a bachelor has a two-room apartment and families three, four, five or six-room apartments depending on their need.

Each house has a cafeteria where everyone living in that house eats. In this way a number of the women are freed from cooking to work elsewhere in the colony, usually in the offices. Every person washes his or her own dishes.

The colony started as a religious sect 42 years ago, now has developed into a mighty corporation owning a wide variety of commercial interests ranging from tourist and amusement parks to a night club and beer gardens, from fruit and dairy farms to cold storage and preserving plants. It's located on the outskirts of Benton Harbor.

The outward expressions of the religion are still very much in evidence. Long flowing, patriarchal beards are fashionable wear, for members are forbidden to shave or cut their hair. "This is the cross we bear for our sins", explained Brother Charles Jeffries, one of a pilgrimage of 85 Australians who traveled around the world to join the colony in 1905.

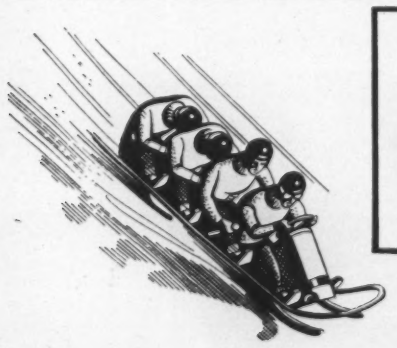
The colonists are strict vegetarians. Explaining this, Brother Jeffries said, "The scriptures say that 'The herbs of the field shall be unto you as meat'". I sat down to one of these meals. It was highlighted by a "mock" steak, which looked like a slice of meat loaf, but the primary ingredients of which were pecan nuts, onions and eggs. The rest of the meal was very much the same as a light lunch you'd have on a hot summer day, including potatoes on lettuce leaf, lettuce salad, jelly on lettuce leaf, celery stuffed with cottage cheese and olives. And that's what they eat three times a day, every day of the year.

Eternity Plans

The sect's religious philosophy, founded on the prophecies in the seventh to fourteenth chapters of the Revelations, briefly is this: That their mission on earth is to gather in the 144,000 descendants of the Lost Twelve Tribes of Israel. After the second coming of Christ, the only human beings on earth will be the 144,000 in the House. Their bodies will be purified and made immortal. All their wants will be supplied, they will not have to work and they will spend eternity in an earthly paradise, where all men will be young and strong and all women young and beautiful.

In line with their belief in resurrection, the body of the founder of the House of David, Benjamin Purnell, who died 18 years ago, is said to be in a glass case in a room in Diamond House. "He's not dead, merely sleeping," said Brother Kirkham. And in an earnest tone he continued: "Like Christ, he will rise again." I asked to see the glass case and was told quite firmly that "no one but members of the sect have ever been permitted to view it."

There is no evidence that the colony is moving in the direction of the 144,000 membership required before



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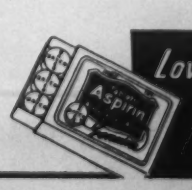

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AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

for the year ending August 31, 1946

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of your Directors I beg to submit the Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of its fiscal year ending August 31, 1946, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits.

Your auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Company, and their certificate and report is presented herewith.

In accordance with our usual custom, all properties and plants of your Company have been maintained in proper condition and the sum of $144,317.42 has been added to Reserve for Depreciation, which now stands at $2,815,422.57.

In my report for last year I referred to the plans for the addition of new manufacturing installations and the extension of present facilities throughout the various plants of the Company. This extension has been made necessary through the constant growth of the business, and, considering shortages in building materials, good progress has been made in implementing these plans and they are now on their way to completion. In the opinion of your Directors it will be possible to pay for these extensive additions to the manufacturing and merchandising equipment of your Company, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000,000.00, out of Working Capital, without the need of additional financing. A proportion of this expenditure, amounting to $800,000.00, has already been provided for during the year just closed.

Care has been taken in the preparation of all inventories of raw materials and manufactured goods and these have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

Sales figures for the units and subsidiary companies of the Organization again attained a record total, showing a substantial increase over the previous year, but constantly increasing costs of production an merchandising have restricted profit from operations to about the same result as shown for the last fiscal year. While shortages and increased costs continue to be our most difficult problem, and the situation with respect to raw materials is now as serious as it was at any time during the war, thus making it unwise to estimate future gains, I am glad to say that sales volume for the first quarter of our present fiscal year will show another substantial increase.

Renegotiation of the Company's war business by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply was concluded subsequent to the end of your Company's fiscal year, and the taxation authorities are now engaged in reviewing the Company's tax position. In this connection the resulting adjustments have been charged to Earned Surplus after transferring certain reserves provided in previous years and not now required, the net charge amounting to $89,485.00 as shown on the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits.

The Net Earnings of the Company after all deductions were made, amounted to $838,986.59 as compared with $855,834.14 for the year immediately preceding. Although some relief has been obtained in the provision for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax, as a result of the new regulations, the amount provided for these tax purposes was $1,101,424.11. Total Current Assets of your Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $9,513,307.85 and Current Liabilities to $3,689,612.53 leaving Net Current Assets of $5,823,695.32. The Total of Earned and Deferred Surplus at the end of the fiscal year was $6,134,155.03.

All units of the Organization continue to operate with harmony and efficiency, and the loyalty and co-operation of our employees everywhere is deeply appreciated.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

A. W. STEUDEL
Chairman.

Montreal, Que.
November 20, 1946.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31, 1946

ASSETS

CURRENT AND WORKING ASSETS:		
Inventories as determined and certified by the management and valued on a basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower	$ 5,760,043.98	
Trade accounts and bills receivable, less, reserve	2,579,960.63	
Other accounts receivable	169,435.90	
Amounts due from shareholders	21,482.82	
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses	198,962.69	
Cash	783,421.83	$ 9,513,307.85
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	$ 351,175.20	
Advances	7,039.51	358,214.71
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:		
Balance, August 31, 1945, with subsequent additions, less deductions, at cost	$10,528,285.05	
LESS: Reserve for depreciation	2,815,422.57	7,712,862.48
NOTE: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at December 31, 1934, plus net additions, less depreciation provided since that date is $4,063,079.58. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Formulae, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.		
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX		571,470.46
		$18,155,855.50

Submitted with our Report to the Shareholders dated November 19,1946.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Auditors

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

D. A. WHITTAKER, Director
A. G. PINARD, Director

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies for the year ending August 31, 1946, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. Provision has been made for Income and Excess Profits Taxes in amounts considered sufficient but final assessments have not yet been received, and on this basis we report that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31, 1946, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

We also report that in respect to two partly owned Subsidiary Companies the profits for the year were taken up in these accounts to the extent that dividends were declared therefrom; in respect to the other partly owned Subsidiary Company, the profits for the year have not been taken up in these accounts, but are carried forward on its books.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

MONTREAL, November 19, 1946.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 2,898,421.50	
Deposit accounts		15,407.32	
Government and other taxes		775,783.71	$ 3,689,612.53
DUE TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			307,687.94
RESERVES:			
Allowances to retired employees	$ 20,000.00		
Future depreciation in inventory values	50,000.00		70,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent Cumulative Preferred—			
Authorized—			
40,000 shares of $100.00 each		$ 4,000,000.00	
ISSUED—			
34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary—			
Authorized—			
225,000 shares			
ISSUED—			
224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus, as per statement attached	5,562,684.57		
Deferred Surplus—Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	571,470.46	10,628,555.03	14,088,555.03
			$18,155,855.50

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS AUGUST 31, 1946

Combined profit from operations— After deducting all manufacturing, selling and general expenses (except those detailed below) including remuneration, amounting in the aggregate to $148,991.01 for services of solicitors and counsel, executive officers and directors, and after providing for bad debts, but before charging depreciation of buildings and equipment			$2,031,429.22
ADD:			
Dividends from Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies and interest on investments	$ 34,812.42		
Profit on disposal of investments and capital assets	53,234.28		88,046.70
			$2,119,475.92
DEDUCT:			
Provision for depreciation	$ 144,317.42		
Allowances paid to retired employees	34,747.80		179,065.22
			$1,940,410.70
DEDUCT:			
Provision for income and excess profits taxes (including refundable portion thereof $66,164.25)			$1,101,424.11
Net profit for the year ending August 31, 1946			$ 838,986.59
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1945		$ 5,190,214.98	
DEDUCT:			
Adjustments in respect of taxes and renegotiation of war business and reversal of reserves not now required, all affecting prior years		89,485.00	5,100,729.98
			$5,939,716.57
DEDUCT ALSO:			
Dividends of $7.00 per share on preferred stock	$ 242,200.00		
Dividends on common stock	134,832.00		377,032.00
Earned Surplus, balance August 31, 1946			$5,562,684.57

the second coming. To the contrary, as a religious sect, it appears to be on the skids: The membership, at one time something like 800 to 900, is down now to less than 170, the bulk of which are men and women over 50 years of age, likely to die off almost entirely during the next 20 years.

As a business enterprise, though, it appears to be thriving. Its various commercial undertakings are kept going by hiring much outside help from the twin cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. The two largest projects, the cold storage and the preserving plants, are run entirely by non-member workers, only the managers in each case belonging to the House. This indicates the trend for the whole colony.

As members die off, outside help will fill the gaps so that eventually House members will provide only executive direction. The business is one which has become too prosperous and too important to the economy of this part of Michigan to be permitted to die. To the contrary, the House has ambitious plans for expanding their enterprises with the war now over.

Art Department

For instance, a large new building for the art department is to be built. This department is engaged entirely in sculpture, making a wide variety of plaques, statues, etc., ranging in price from a few dollars for a small ornamental horse up to $700 and $800 for large statues of Venus and Christ. According to Brother Frank Rosetta, head of the department and an American-born Italian, these are sold all over North and South America and, before the war, even Europe. At present capacity, he says, the department is able to fill only 5 per cent of the orders received.

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Colony critics point out that, in its early years, the House had a Sunday service. However, that was stopped when the amusement park was started to satisfy tourists' curiosity to see the long beards. Members were kept too busy on Sundays putting on such attractions as baseball and band concerts. That's when the House of David ball teams were started and bands which won continent-wide fame by their tours.

The sect's vegetarianism is the only severe form of asceticism practised. Members who smoke and drink liquor are not frowned on if they are temperate, and men with flowing beards often are seen sitting at downtown bars in Benton Harbor.

Marriage is permitted and children are allowed to reach mature age before determining whether or not they wish to become members. The lack of any younger members when I visited the colony is evidence that most or all of the young people leave when old enough to work.

No attempt appears to be made to keep the children away from the influence of the outside world, as they all attend public schools in the city. There is such a reverent air about the colony itself that it was quite a jolt to me on my last day there, to be greeted by the beautiful, blonde 17-year-old daughter of one of the members with a "Hi-ya", in the best bobby-soxer manner.

It's obvious from the attitude and personality of the members that life in the House of David is a retreat from the outside world. They appear to be an inordinately naive and docile lot and it's a strange spectacle for these scores of long-bearded, elderly men to be bossed by two clever, middle-aged business women, Mrs. Chic Bell and Miss Grace Jeffries. They are two of the three elected Pillars of the organization, the third being Judge D. T. Dewhirst who lives entirely outside of the colony, miles away. He's the liaison man between the colony and the outside world, officially their secretary and legal adviser.

It's the judge's legal mind which is credited with saving the colony about 18 years ago when the state government attempted to liquidate it. The attempted closing came on the heels of one of the most sensational court cases of the 1920's involving Brother Benjamin Purnell, the House's founder and leader, who termed himself "the young brother of Jesus Christ."

Harem Department

Serious sex charges were made against him as a result of relations with some of a "harem" of young and beautiful girls who lived in Shiloh House, where Brother Benjamin made his abode. Police went to the colony to arrest him but he had disappeared and it was three and a half years later before he was apprehended. He died a month after being found guilty by a county court judge of the serious charges. At the same time, the judge read an opinion which ousted him from the colony he founded and barred him from ever returning.

Upon his death, the body was undisturbed due to the belief of his followers that, like Christ, he would rise on the third day. When he hadn't risen by the fourth, the authorities stepped in and the culmination was that the followers placed him in a glass case where he is still said to be.

Sequel to the strange case came when Benjamin's widow, Mary, filed a document in a Michigan court claiming a million dollars in gold was sealed in the glass case with Benjamin, to be his stake "for the furtherance of his work for God's kingdom on earth when he awoke." Her document requested the court to gather in all the money of the House of David, sell all its property and divide the cash among the members. The resulting dispute split the membership into two groups and those who supported Mary left and started a second colony, the City of David, which thrives to this day only a few miles away.

Members of the House of David still feel the sting of the notoriety of the 1920's, and when I wanted to have pictures taken of pretty girls in the colony with their fathers, I was refused permission.

I asked about the million dollars, and about a quart jar of jewels also said to be sealed in Benjamin's glass case, but present members denied there is any such buried wealth.

NON-CANCELLABLE AND GUARANTEED RENEWABLE

"OVER A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE!"

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICIES WITH HOSPITALIZATION

LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

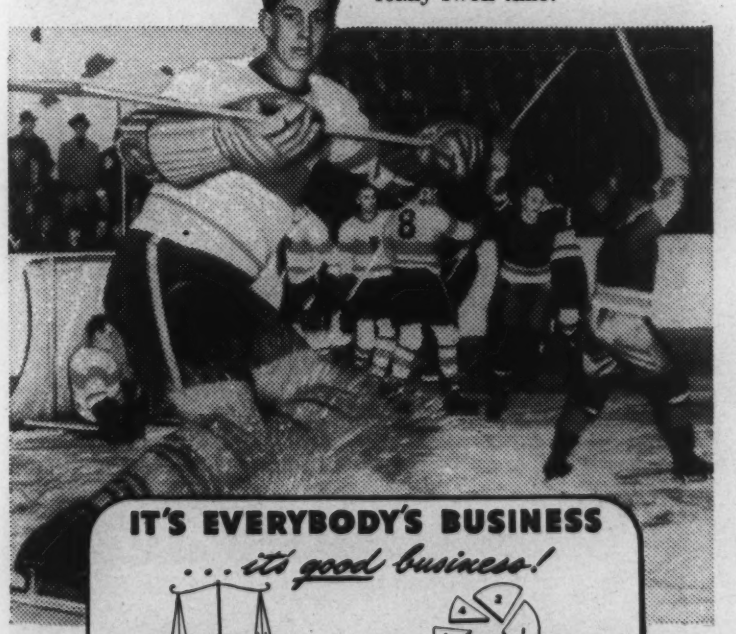
ALL FORMS PARTICIPATING LIFE INSURANCE INCLUDING JUVENILE

TORONTO, ONT. WM. SKELTON, RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT

OVER $2.00 IN ASSETS FOR EACH $1.00 OF LIABILITIES

"WHAT A GAME!"

. . . say our friends from the U.S. Hundreds every year come to Ontario to cheer their favourites. We can't always give them "blue-line seats," but let's be sure—in all our dealings with them—they get the best we have to offer. In short, let's see they have a really swell time!



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Ontario profits almost as much from tourist business as from gold mining. It's up to each of us to keep this business growing.

Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

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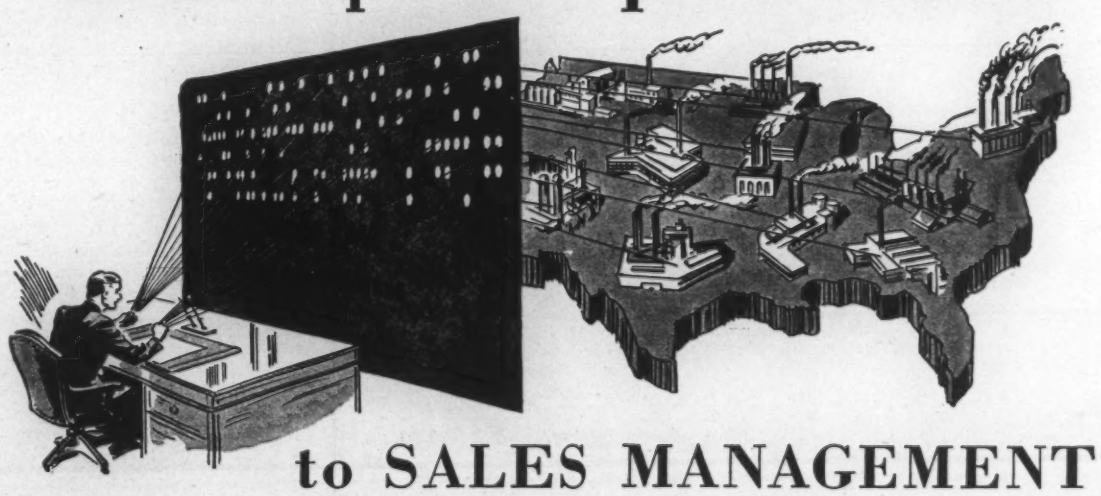

to SALES MANAGEMENT

General Refractories Company, Philadelphia, has been amazed at the tremendous potentialities inherent in Remington Rand Punch-Card Accounting Methods for controlling business.

Getting adequate facts upon which to base profitable decisions is a problem confronting all divisions of business management. How one company gets these facts—quickly, accurately, completely—is related as follows:

"General Refractories operates twenty-three plants and sixteen sales offices, with about two hundred distributors selling over one hundred separate brands and products.

"In March, 1940, we installed our first Remington Rand Punched-Card Equipment to meet the growing need for more rapid and elastic accounting and statistical work. One reason for the choice of Remington Rand equipment was its feature of punching the entire card in one operation, after permitting the operator to check and correct any possible errors. With the cards punched correctly, we are assured of accuracy in all resulting tabulations and analyses.

"We applied the punched-card method conservatively at first, confining it to sales and cost analysis; later adding accounts receivable.

"The punched-card method really proves its worth in sales analysis. Cards, one for each commodity in a shipment, show date, customer, location, industry, sales account, salesman or agent, district office, commodity, quantity, and amount. Also commissions, freight, end-uses, priorities, and codes for accumulating facts for subsidiary companies. It is amazing what a wealth of statistical information can be brought out of cards so punched—information of untold value to the sales executive. Daily, monthly and annual reports give us complete control of sales activities.

"We have barely touched on the potentialities of punched-card methods for cost, payroll and purchase work. We believe there are tremendous possibilities for profitably expanding our punched-card program after the war, and we are glad to have had the opportunity of testing the equipment thoroughly under the peak conditions to which it has been subjected."

A more detailed presentation of the General Refractories operation is contained in Certified Report No. 4303; obtainable by writing to our nearest branch or to Remington Rand Limited, Tabulating Machines Division, 199 Bay Street, Toronto.

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duplicates, repeat-punches, selects, compares, transposes, sorts, and verifies cards at the rate of 6,000 to 12,000 an hour, combining in one machine the functions of several.

Remington Rand

PUNCHED-CARD ACCOUNTING

*The HOLE . . . the Symbol MARK of a System of Accuracy

House of David Is a Real Commonwealth

By WALLACE HUNT

The House of David colony is a commonwealth and an office boy has as much right to its wealth as the president. The members live in harmony and peace. The children are allowed to decide for themselves whether or not they want to join the colony.

When Mr. Hunt visited the House of David, Brother Harry Kirkham told him that he was the first writer permitted to visit in 20 years. This exception was made because Mr. Hunt was a Canadian and they felt sure he would give them a fair presentation of the facts.

Benton Harbor, Michigan.

MEMBERS of the House of David colony here believe they've found a workable recipe for social security. Some of the ingredients are: work without wages, communal ownership of all property and working hours determined by one's own conscience and health.

The colony is a commonwealth. An office boy has as equal a claim as the president to its wealth. Whether a member wants a new toothbrush or a new car, the procedure for obtaining them is the same. He fills out an order form, takes it to the central office and exchanges it for an order on a store in downtown Benton Harbor. No cash is involved, for the store bills the House directly, not the individual. Only the central office handles cash, taking it in for articles and produce sold and paying out for all bills incurred by any member.

That is the story told me by Brother Harry Kirkham, the voice for the colony and a commercial photographer by trade. Kirkham claims that the system does not breed extravagance. "A member's conscience is his guide," he said, "and we've found it always works. We've never had to expel anyone for extravagance—or for any other reason."

Everyone seems to be well supplied with the necessities of life, as well as some of the luxuries, I found during four days spent visiting every corner of the colony. Each family owns at least one automobile and a member is permitted to take holidays when and as often as he wishes or so they claim. He draws cash from the central office, and on his return files an expense account in the same way as a businessman travelling for his firm.

Income-Tax Sanctuary

To income tax-harried persons, the House of David colony might seem like a paradise. A member pays the tax, but is never conscious of it. The only headache was for Government officials who had to figure out the taxes, as they had no precedent in the United States to follow. The basis finally decided on was to arrive at a tax on a corporation basis, then divide this amount by the number of members and assess each member an equal amount. Here again the central office foots the bill.

Eating and living is done communally also. The main colony consists of four mansions, Jerusalem, Palestine, Shiloh and Diamond House. These are divided up so that a bachelor has a two-room apartment and families three, four, five or six-room apartments depending on their need.

Each house has a cafeteria where everyone living in that house eats. In this way a number of the women are freed from cooking to work elsewhere in the colony, usually in the offices. Every person washes his or her own dishes.

The colony started as a religious sect 42 years ago, now has developed into a mighty corporation owning a wide variety of commercial interests ranging from tourist and amusement parks to a night club and beer gardens, from fruit and dairy farms to cold storage and preserving plants. It's located on the outskirts of Benton Harbor.

The outward expressions of the religion are still very much in evidence. Long flowing, patriarchal beards are fashionable wear, for members are forbidden to shave or cut their hair. "This is the cross we bear for our sins", explained Brother Charles Jeffries, one of a pilgrimage of 85 Australians who traveled around the world to join the colony in 1905.

The colonists are strict vegetarians. Explaining this, Brother Jeffries said, "The scriptures say that 'The herbs of the field shall be unto you as meat'". I sat down to one of these meals. It was highlighted by a "mock" steak, which looked like a slice of meat loaf, but the primary ingredients of which were pecan nuts, onions and eggs. The rest of the meal was very much the same as a light lunch you'd have on a hot summer day, including potatoes on lettuce leaf, lettuce salad, jelly on lettuce leaf, celery stuffed with cottage cheese and olives. And that's what they eat three times a day, every day of the year.

Eternity Plans

The sect's religious philosophy, founded on the prophecies in the seventh to fourteenth chapters of the Revelations, briefly is this: That their mission on earth is to gather in the 144,000 descendants of the Lost Twelve Tribes of Israel. After the second coming of Christ, the only human beings on earth will be the 144,000 in the House. Their bodies will be purified and made immortal. All their wants will be supplied, they will not have to work and they will spend eternity in an earthly paradise, where all men will be young and strong and all women young and beautiful.

In line with their belief in resurrection, the body of the founder of the House of David, Benjamin Purnell, who died 18 years ago, is said to be in a glass case in a room in Diamond House. "He's not dead, merely sleeping," said Brother Kirkham. And in an earnest tone he continued: "Like Christ, he will rise again." I asked to see the glass case and was told quite firmly that "no one but members of the sect have ever been permitted to view it."

There is no evidence that the colony is moving in the direction of the 144,000 membership required before

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2 SECONDS

Within two seconds after zooming out of dreaded Shady Corner on Lake Placid's Olympic Run, bobsled teams hit the amazing speed of 70 m.p.h. . . .

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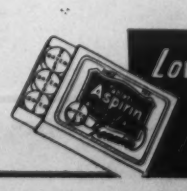

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Pocket box of 12 . . . . . 18¢
Economy bottle of 24 . . . 29¢
Family size of 100 . . . . . 79¢

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

of Canada, Limited

AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

for the year ending August 31, 1946

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of your Directors I beg to submit the Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of its fiscal year ending August 31, 1946, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits.

Your auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Company, and their certificate and report is presented herewith.

In accordance with our usual custom, all properties and plants of your Company have been maintained in proper condition and the sum of $144,317.42 has been added to Reserve for Depreciation, which now stands at $2,815,422.57.

In my report for last year I referred to the plans for the addition of new manufacturing installations and the extension of present facilities throughout the various plants of the Company. This extension has been made necessary through the constant growth of the business, and, considering shortages in building materials, good progress has been made in implementing these plans and they are now on their way to completion. In the opinion of your Directors it will be possible to pay for these extensive additions to the manufacturing and merchandising equipment of your Company, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000,000.00, out of Working Capital, without the need of additional financing. A proportion of this expenditure, amounting to $800,000.00, has already been provided for during the year just closed.

Care has been taken in the preparation of all inventories of raw materials and manufactured goods and these have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

Sales figures for the units and subsidiary companies of the Organization again attained a record total, showing a substantial increase over the previous year, but constantly increasing costs of production an merchandising have restricted profit from operations to about the same result as shown for the last fiscal year. While shortages and increased costs continue to be ou most difficult problem, and the situation with respect to raw materials is now as serious as it was at any time during the war, thus making it unwise to estimate future gains, I am glad to say that sales volume for the first quarter of our present fiscal year will show another substantial increase.

Renegotiation of the Company's war business by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply was concluded subsequent to the end of your Company's fiscal year, and the taxation authorities are now engaged in reviewing the Company's tax position. In this connection the resulting adjustments have been charged to Earned Surplus after transferring certain reserves provided in previous years and not now required, the net charge amounting to $89,485.00 as shown on the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits.

The Net Earnings of the Company after all deductions were made, amounted to $838,986.59 as compared with $555,834.14 for the year immediately preceding. Although some relief has been obtained in the provision for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax, as a result of the new regulations, the amount provided for these tax purposes was $1,101,424.11. Total Current Assets of your Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $9,513,307.85 and Current Liabilities to $3,689,612.53 leaving Net Current Assets of $5,823,695.32. The Total of Earned and Deferred Surplus at the end of the fiscal year was $6,134,155.03.

All units of the Organization continue to operate with harmony and efficiency, and the loyalty and co-operation of our employees everywhere is deeply appreciated.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

A. W. STEUDEL
Chairman.

Montreal, Que.
November 20, 1946.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31, 1946

ASSETS

CURRENT AND WORKING ASSETS:		
Inventories as determined and certified by the management and valued on a basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower	$ 5,760,043.98	
Trade accounts and bills receivable, less, reserve	2,579,960.63	
Other accounts receivable	169,435.90	
Amounts due from shareholders	21,482.82	
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses	198,962.69	
Cash	783,421.83	$ 9,513,307.85
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	$ 351,175.20	
Advances	7,039.51	358,214.71
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:		
Balance, August 31, 1945, with subsequent additions, less deductions, at cost	$10,528,285.05	
LESS: Reserve for depreciation	2,815,422.57	7,712,862.48
NOTE: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at December 31, 1934, plus net additions, less depreciation provided since that date is $4,063,079.58. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Formulae, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.		
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX		571,470.46
		$18,155,855.50

Submitted with our Report to the Shareholders dated November 19, 1946.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Auditors

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

D. A. WHITTAKER, Director
A. G. PINARD, Director

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34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
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225,000 shares			
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PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

MONTREAL, November 19, 1946.

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For instance, a large new building for the art department is to be built. This department is engaged entirely in sculpture, making a wide variety of plaques, statues, etc., ranging in price from a few dollars for a small ornamental horse up to $700 and $800 for large statues of Venus and Christ. According to Brother Frank Rosetta, head of the department and an American-born Italian, these are sold all over North and South America and, before the war, even Europe. At present capacity, he says, the department is able to fill only 5 per cent of the orders received.

The House of David is a religious sect which, strangely, lacks a church and any form of public worship. Brother Jeffries, his flowing, icicle-shaped chin foliage wagging as if to emphasize his points, explained it thus: "We don't believe in behaving sanctimoniously on Sunday and throwing religion away the other six days of the week. Our religion is with us every day."

Colony critics point out that, in its early years, the House had a Sunday service. However, that was stopped when the amusement park was started to satisfy tourists' curiosity to see the long beards. Members were kept too busy on Sundays putting on such attractions as baseball and band concerts. That's when the House of David ball teams were started and bands which won continent-wide fame by their tours.

The sect's vegetarianism is the only severe form of asceticism practised. Members who smoke and drink liquor are not frowned on if they are temperate, and men with flowing beards often are seen sitting at downtown bars in Benton Harbor.

Marriage is permitted and children are allowed to reach mature age before determining whether or not they wish to become members. The lack of any younger members when I visited the colony is evidence that most or all of the young people leave when old enough to work.

No attempt appears to be made to keep the children away from the influence of the outside world, as they all attend public schools in the city. There is such a reverent air about the colony itself that it was quite a jolt to me on my last day there, to be greeted by the beautiful, blonde 17-year-old daughter of one of the members with a "Hi-ya", in the best bobby-soxer manner.

It's obvious from the attitude and personality of the members that life in the House of David is a retreat from the outside world. They appear to be an inordinately naive and docile lot and it's a strange spectacle for these scores of long-bearded, elderly men to be bossed by two clever, middle-aged business women, Mrs. Chic Bell and Miss Grace Jeffries. They are two of the three elected Pillars of the organization, the third being Judge D. T. Dewhirst who lives entirely outside of the colony, miles away. He's the liaison man between the colony and the outside world, officially their secretary and legal adviser.

It's the judge's legal mind which is credited with saving the colony about 18 years ago when the state government attempted to liquidate it. The attempted closing came on the heels of one of the most sensational court cases of the 1920's involving Brother Benjamin Purnell, the House's founder and leader, who termed himself "the young brother of Jesus Christ."

Harem Department

Serious sex charges were made against him as a result of relations with some of a "harem" of young and beautiful girls who lived in Shiloh House, where Brother Benjamin made his abode. Police went to the colony to arrest him but he had disappeared and it was three and a half years later before he was apprehended. He died a month after being found guilty by a county court judge of the serious charges. At the same time, the judge read an opinion which ousted him from the colony he founded and barred him from ever returning.

Upon his death, the body was undisturbed due to the belief of his followers that, like Christ, he would rise on the third day. When he hadn't risen by the fourth, the authorities stepped in and the culmination was that the followers placed him in a glass case where he is still said to be.

Sequel to the strange case came when Benjamin's widow, Mary, filed a document in a Michigan court claiming a million dollars in gold was sealed in the glass case with Benjamin, to be his stake "for the furtherance of his work for God's kingdom on earth when he awoke." Her document requested the court to gather in all the money of the House of David, sell all its property and divide the cash among the members. The resulting dispute split the membership into two groups and those who supported Mary left and started a second colony, the City of David, which thrives to this day only a few miles away.

Members of the House of David still feel the sting of the notoriety of the 1920's, and when I wanted to have pictures taken of pretty girls in the colony with their fathers, I was refused permission.

I asked about the million dollars, and about a quart jar of jewels also said to be sealed in Benjamin's glass case, but present members denied there is any such buried wealth.

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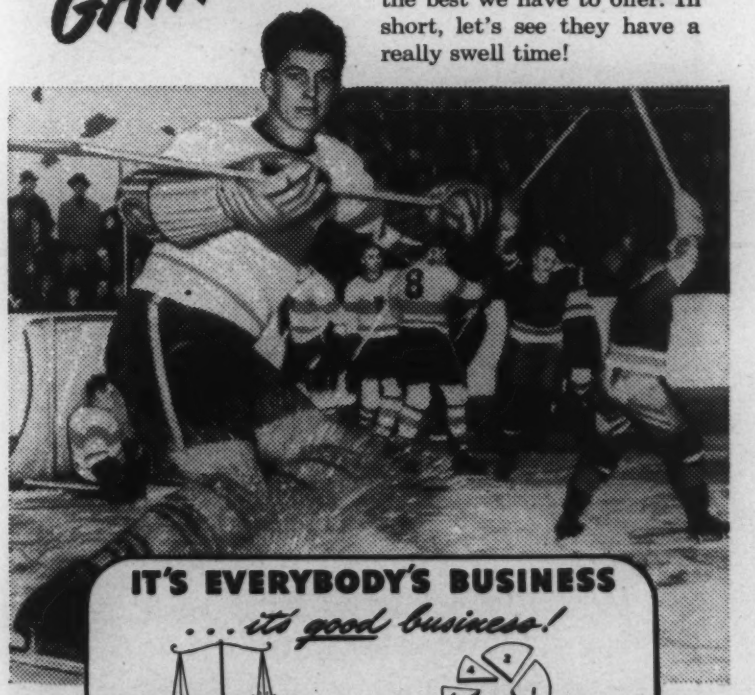

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. . . it's good business!

Ontario profits almost as much from tourist business as from gold mining. It's up to each of us to keep this business growing.

Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

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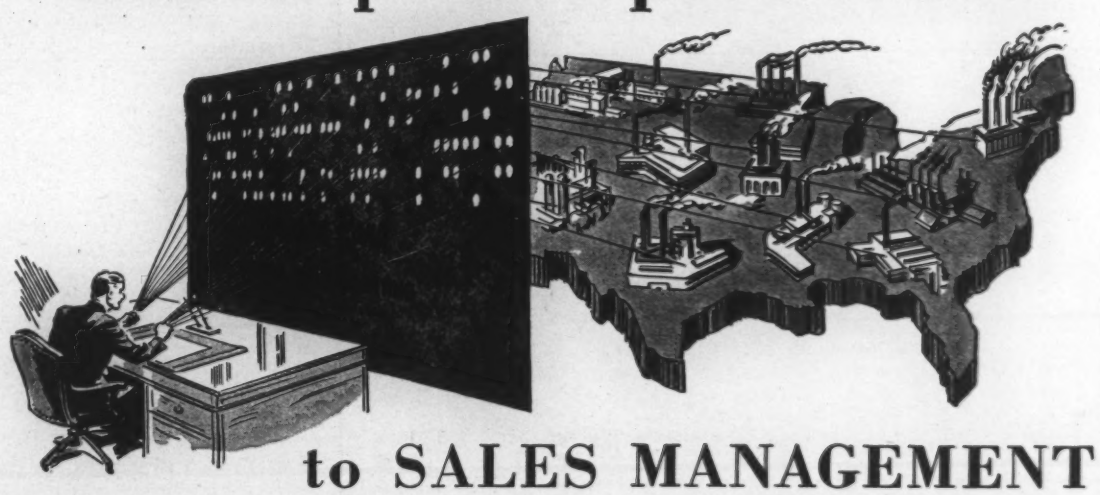

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"We applied the punched-card method conservatively at first, confining it to sales and cost analysis; later adding accounts receivable.

"The punched-card method really proves its worth in sales analysis. Cards, one for each commodity in a shipment, show date, customer, location, industry, sales account, salesman or agent, district office, commodity, quantity, and amount. Also commissions, freight, end-uses, priorities, and codes for accumulating facts for subsidiary companies. It is amazing what a wealth of statistical information can be brought out of cards so punched—information of untold value to the sales executive. Daily, monthly and annual reports give us complete control of sales activities.

"We have barely touched on the potentialities of punched-card methods for cost, payroll and purchase work. We believe there are tremendous possibilities for profitably expanding our punched-card program after the war, and we are glad to have had the opportunity of testing the equipment thoroughly under the peak conditions to which it has been subjected."

A more detailed presentation of the General Refractories operation is contained in Certified Report No. 4303; obtainable by writing to our nearest branch or to Remington Rand Limited, Tabulating Machines Division, 199 Bay Street, Toronto.

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THE MELTING POT

Canadian Cities

By J. N. HARRIS

THE trouble, says our friend Slingsby, with Canadian cities is that they are insular. A Windsor man who goes to Hamilton or Calgary is always comparing everything with Windsor, whereas London people—now, we met one of them overseas in a town that he persisted in calling London, England, even when he was standing on the steps of Eros. In fact he wanted the English people to specify which London they were talking about when they used the word, and he said, "Our Thames is cleaner than yours."

Now Toronto people aren't like that, although I must admit that our Humber is cleaner than the one they have in Hull, England. When we travel, we take any town as we find it. For instance, Montreal.

When you go to Montreal for a week-end, to see McGill, Varsity or Argos play, you don't really see Montreal. You see a football game and the inside of a taxi and some night clubs. And if you are a student you go home and write to Dad and tell him that due to unforeseens your fall allowance isn't going to last. You get him to buy your overcoat back from Uncle's on Queen St. and leave Montreal alone until next year.

To really *know* Montreal, you have to come down and *live* here for four or five days as we have done. You find out that there is a town extending for miles beyond Molson Stadium and the Normandie Roof, which can be reached by an intricate system of tramways. Using the tramways isn't really easy, though, so we'll just explain it.

They don't call their streetcars after the street they run along, the way we do in Toronto. What it says at the top of the car, such as Côte des Neiges or Montreal West, doesn't mean a thing. You have to go by the number, and learn what it means. In Toronto, if you want to go from Danforth and Greenwood to Spadina and Sullivan, anybody knows that you go over to Coxwell and catch a Harbord car along Dundas.

The streetcars, too, differ from our Toronto streetcars.. In the first place, they won't let you on at the proper, or front end. They don't seem to realize that the Toronto Transportation Commission experimented with all sorts of systems before they hit on the final and correct way of entering.

It is true that there are some Toronto streetcars in Montreal, running on Bleury St., and we wonder if the T.T.C. has heard of it. They have been roughly disguised with yellow paint but are still clearly recognizable. Nothing is really safe nowadays.

But apart from these few pilfered trams, the Montreal trolleys are inferior articles, with a conductor perched in a little ring at the back. They are all supposed to speak English and French, but they don't. They can't understand French. We spoke to several in French and they replied in English.

ANOTHER thing, they don't know the streets. We asked one how to get to Roslyn Avenue, and he did not even recognize the name until we spelled it. Then a great beam of recognition appeared on his face.

"You mean Rose-Lang Avenue," he said.

"Yes."

"Well, I don't know where it is."

He turned to a group of cronies and asked them in some strange tongue. Montreal streetcar conductors always have a group of cronies clustered around them. This group kept glancing at us from time to time, in a menacing fashion, until we began to feel like one of the prominent Witnesses of Jehovah on his way to meet M. Duplessis, Cardinal Villeneuve, and the Attorney-General of Quebec.

By the time they got the answer, the car had gone clean past Roslyn Avenue, so we told the conductor it was time he learned something about Montreal. He said he was learning fast, but that he had only been discharged a few months from the R.C.A.F., and anyway he came from Trois Rivières. He said he was in the Alouette Squadron.

That made things a bit friendlier. We told him there was a chap at Consolidated from the Alouette Squadron, old Aub. Gray.

"From the Alouettes? Aub. Gray?"

"Yes."

"Sure. I don't know him either."

At least it gave us an opening to join the conductor's group of cronies for the rest of the journey to the end of the line and back, by which time he had told us what he *did* know about Montreal.

Well, there's nothing really *insular* about Montreal, except that it sits on an island, and a person could really get to know it in time, if only it were laid out straight. Owing to the whimsy of the St. Lawrence, which flows northeast instead of due east as we always imagine it, all the compass directions are confusing; they are very like the compass-rose that appeared on the map of Lower Slobbovia, with west opposite north and south at the top. The trouble is that they haven't a straight east and west lake-front to lay the place out against.

But it is a good town nevertheless, and as a new resident we were very proud to see our Canadiens move into a tie for first place with the Toronto Maple Leafs. We must dash off to the Forum now to try to buy some tickets. Maybe we can smoke at our Forum, who knows? Now at the Maple Leaf Gardens they won't let you.

•

WE HAVE received a manuscript from a Mr. E. A. Poe, which, he states, he has been trying, unsuccessfully to sell in the U.S. He calls his story "The Gold Bug," which means, of course, that it has two strikes on it from the very beginning.

Now, Mr. Poe, let us give you some advice. Always enclose a stamped, addressed envelope with your manuscript. Then type up your

Andrew Allan, C.B.C. producer and head of C.B.C. Drama Dept. is producing "Ah Wilderness" by Eugene O'Neill on Dec. 6 and 7 for the New Play Society, with a large cast of Toronto's professional talent.

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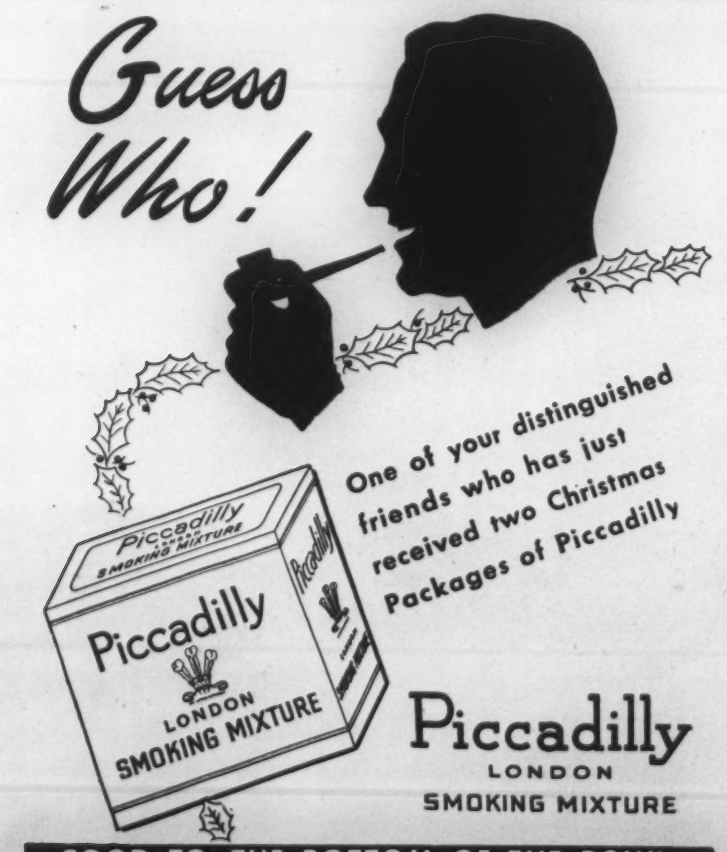
ASSURANCE COMPANY

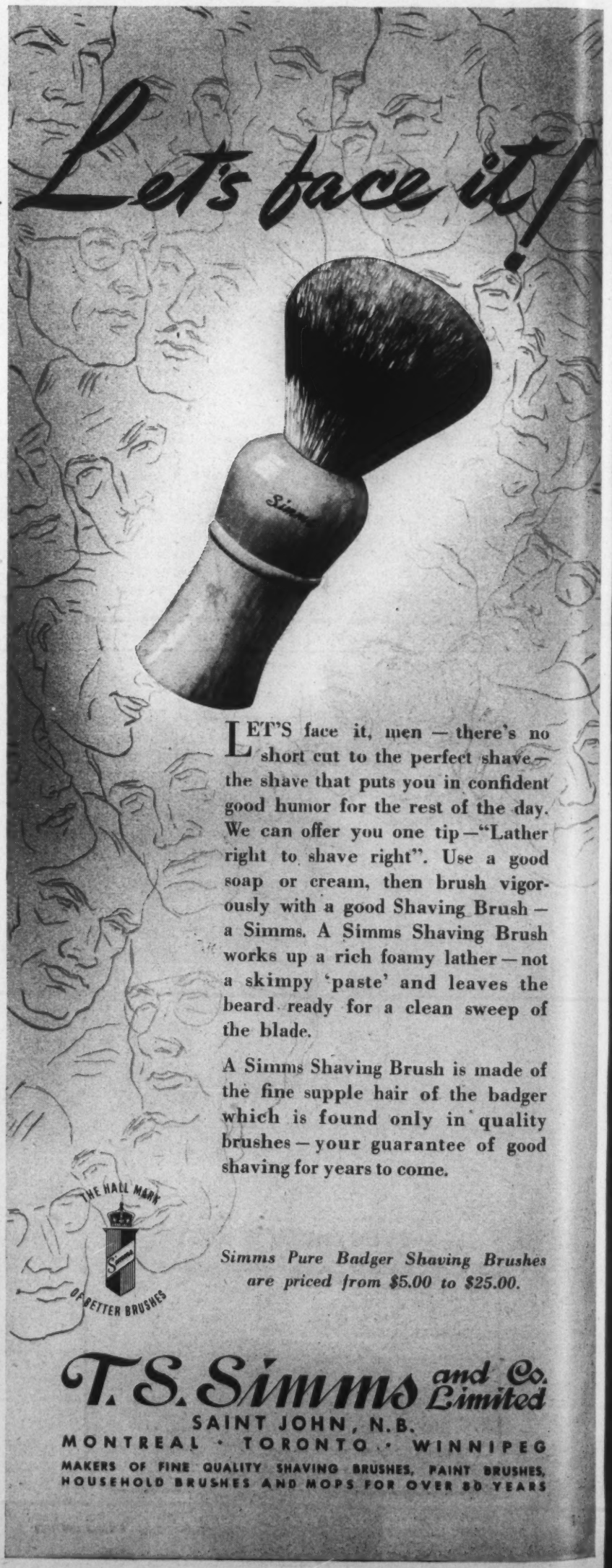
announces the election

of the General Manager

E. C. GILL

to the Board of Directors




Let's face it!
LET'S face it, men — there's no short cut to the perfect shave — the shave that puts you in confident good humor for the rest of the day. We can offer you one tip — "Lather right to shave right". Use a good soap or cream, then brush vigorously with a good Shaving Brush — a Simms. A Simms Shaving Brush works up a rich foamy lather — not a skimpy 'paste' and leaves the beard ready for a clean sweep of the blade.
A Simms Shaving Brush is made of the fine supple hair of the badger which is found only in quality brushes — your guarantee of good shaving for years to come.
THE HALL MARK OF BETTER BRUSHES
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title a bit. "The Other Left, Jupiter," or some such would do nicely.

Next, you seem to have a nice way of writing, and we don't want to discourage you, but aren't you just a bit lacking in the imagination necessary for writing short stories? Don't forget that our readers are critical. They won't let you get away with a thing.

For instance, you state that the treasure was to be found by drawing a line from the tulip tree through a point directly under the eye of a skull nailed to one of the limbs. You give no exact datum-point on the tree, just "the nearest point," which might alter with growth. Owing to an error, the line was drawn through a point under the *right* eye, an error, according to your figure, of three inches.

Very well. On this false line, produced fifty feet, you dug a hole four feet in diameter, and failed to find the treasure. Then, moving the point beneath the eye three inches to the left, you drew another line, dug another four-foot hole, and found the treasure.

Mr. Poe, our readers took geometry at school. You state that the skull was nailed a long way out on the limb, so far, in fact, that the servant, Jupiter, had a hard time crawling along to it. That I take to be at least ten feet — it could hardly be less, because the man can *reach*. The line joining the two eyes and the lines to the tree-trunk from the eyes form an isosceles triangle, the equal sides being ten feet and the base three inches.

Produce the other lines fifty feet, and you have an isosceles triangle with sides sixty feet long and a base of eighteen inches. Therefore the treasure seekers, digging a hole four feet in diameter, should have found the treasure at the first digging. Yet you claim that the second spot was several yards from the first!

Correct these errors, and I feel sure that you will be able to sell the yarn to one of the pulps. But you ought seriously to consider whether it's worth your while going on writing stories like this when you might make a real reputation at some other job.

SOCIAL STABILITY . . .

. . . *makes good citizens . . Good citizens make good homes . . Good homes make a good community which in turn makes for social stability. Thus, the cycle is complete . . .*

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Serving these socially stable families of Quebec is the popular daily newspaper *L'Action Catholique* . . . Its cause is the best interests, in all respects, of the family and of the *home. To this cause *L'Action Catholique* has devoted itself consistently and untiringly since its founding in 1907.

Reason enough why *L'Action Catholique* is the medium through which advertisers can get closest to the socially stable families of Quebec.

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He Once Fought Arabs Who Stole Senoritas

By A. VERNON THOMAS

Recently a monk at the Trappist monastery near St. Norbert, a few miles south of Winnipeg, celebrated his ninetieth anniversary. This writer reports how at that time the old brother could recall a colorful career including a boyhood spent listening to first hand accounts of the French Revolution, grim years spent in the French Army in Algiers and fighting desert tribes, and a monastic career of mental and spiritual peace with hard work. Brother Alphonse is familiar to hundreds of American and Winnipeg tourists who visit the monastery every year.

UNTIL quite recently it would have been Brother Alphonse's pleasure to greet you, had you driven up to the tall iron gates of the Trappist monastery near the little village of St. Norbert, a few miles south of Winnipeg. Brother Alphonse, doyen of the monks, was the lodge-keeper. American tourists driving up the Lord Selkirk highway from the south, or the more frequent visitors from Winnipeg, took away many a tin of Trappist honey or Trappist cheese wrapped up by his venerable hands.

Venerable hands! Yes, for Brother Alphonse entered his 90th year on October 23. Reluctantly he admits that he is not as young as he once was; his stick is now his close companion. But if his gait is slower his mind remains keen and clear. He is still present at prayers and does light chores at the monastery.

Brother Alphonse has spent 61 years of his life inside the walls of Trappist monasteries, first at Bellefontaine Abbey in sunny France. And it was from there, 53 years ago, that he came to St. Norbert to help found the Monastery of Our Lady of the Prairies.

On a fall day in 1893 four Trappist monks, of whom Brother Alphonse was one, clad in the traditional brown garb of their order, arrived at St. Norbert. Their advent caused considerable stir in the village, where among others many retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company live. For it meant that hopes long deferred were at last being realized and that a monastery was being founded at St. Norbert.

Beyond a lovely site on the Salle River, a short distance from where the latter empties itself into the storied Red River, the monastery was still non-existent. Everything had to be built from the ground up. Only the most rudimentary accommodation, and this of a temporary character, was available. So the wise Abbot of Bellefontaine had selected four sturdy monks in early and vigorous manhood to go to Manitoba.

Brother Alphonse, then 36 years of age, a physical giant, as his picture still suggests, was one of the four. He is the only survivor. The others sleep under the shade of the monastery beneath green mounds on which stand wooden crosses bearing their names in Latin.

Taxes or Women?

Across more than sixty years of monastic life Brother Alphonse can still envisage stirring events and adventures of his youth. Several years were spent in the French Army in Algiers as sergeant-major of a hard riding cavalry squadron (*Chasseurs d'Afrique*). On one occasion during those colorful days the squadron was sent from Oran on the coast to Ain Safra, several hundred miles in the interior, to punish an arrogant Arab tribe that had been stealing Spanish women. Incidentally the Arabs were behind in their taxes. As to which the French Government considered the greater offence Brother Alphonse is not prepared to say.

Many times the squadron bivouacked in the desert over which the sand drifted incessantly. Sometimes camp would be pitched at night in the midst of sandhills of which no trace would be seen in the morning.

Returning to Oran from this mission the squadron reached Perrégaux to find the town desolated by a major catastrophe. The dam on the Habra River had burst and the water, rushing down from the mountains to the sea, had left death and destruction in its wake. So devastating was the catastrophe that the mayor of Perrégaux sought the aid of Brother Alphonse and his comrades in arms to carry dying persons into the church.

In the folds of Brother Alphonse's memory are tales told him by his grandmother, who lived in La Vendée during the turmoil which followed the French Revolution. A large part of La Vendée was cold to the Revolution, and revolutionists and counter-revolutionists rolled back and forth over the Vendean countryside.

In the very thick of it was the grandmother of Brother Alphonse. Part of her daily round was to drive a couple of mules through the forest to a grist mill. When the revolutionists appeared to be in the ascendancy she would wear a red cockade in her bonnet. When the counter-revolutionists seemed to have the edge she would change it for a white cockade. All this, which happened over 150 years ago, Brother Alphonse learned from his grandmother's own lips.

On October 23 the monks at St. Norbert did not gather around Brother Alphonse and sing "Happy Birthday to You", at any rate not in the approved manner. But he was not forgotten. On that day a notice was posted in the cloister of the monastery bespeaking prayers of thanksgiving on Brother Alphonse's behalf.

And rest assured that Brother Alphonse spent a happy birthday. For he is happy. His mind and spirit are at peace. He has no regrets at having entered the Trappist Order, whose rule is one of the strictest. Brother Alphonse has no specific for a long life, except to live simply, to work hard, to accept what cannot be changed, and to grow old without regret.

BROTHER ALPHONSE

THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR WILL... IS NOW

While your mind is alert and active is the time to make your Will. Do not delay this important duty to your heirs.

Consider now how your Estate will be distributed and managed. Confidential discussion of this matter is invited without obligation or charge.

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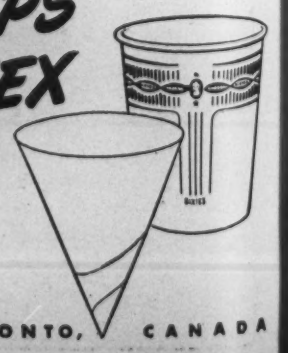

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WE DID THIS IN 1946

Of course the story of everything we accomplished together in the last year is not ours alone to tell. Some of it will be told in the annual reports of our customers and in the pass-books and balance sheets of our depositors. But here is the condensed highlight story of our progress together, as reflected in the books of The Bank of Nova Scotia at our business-year-end, 31st October, 1946:

CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1946

ASSETS

Cash, Clearings and due from Banks	$ 118,378,693.40
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	345,219,423.85
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	15,320,114.48
Call loans (secured)	13,666,256.80
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	158,568,349.59
Liabilities of customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	36,800,137.18
Bank Premises	5,738,907.35
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	1,475,000.00
Other assets	1,008,547.76
	$696,175,430.41

LIABILITIES

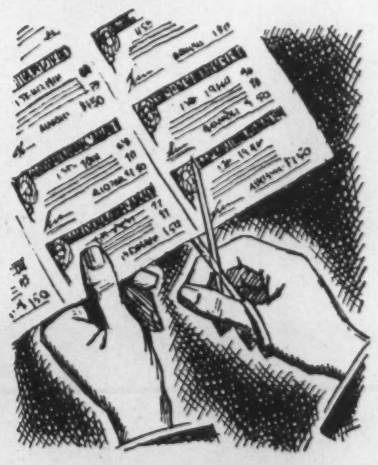
Notes in Circulation	$ 1,981,035.79
Deposits	617,564,099.88
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding	36,800,137.18
Other Liabilities	1,764,647.10
Capital	12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	24,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,065,510.46
	$696,175,430.41

DEPOSITS

Hundreds of thousands of customers now have deposits totalling $617,564,000 with the bank, an increase of $76,221,000.

LOANS

Loans, including many thousands to individuals and small and large businesses, are up $26,440,000 at $172,234,000.



INVESTMENTS

The Bank added $50,736,000 to its investments during the year, bringing the total to $360,539,000 of government and other marketable securities.

TOTAL ASSETS

Total assets increased to a new high of $696,175,000. The increase of $82,658,000 was the greatest of any year in the Bank's 115-year history.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

GENERAL OFFICE: TORONTO

Canada's Arctic Claim Should Be Developed

By V. H. PATRIARCHE

The claim of Canada to the Arctic islands is not incapable of being disputed, if this country does not make an adequate economic use of them and provide them with adequate defence. The three armed services, and particularly the R.C.A.F., can contribute greatly to both of these objects if they are wisely used. The Arctic is not a wasteland, and there is no great difficulty about providing it with communications.

IN THE intensely competitive world of today, Canada is one of the few nations which are not overcrowded and have no need to seek territorial advantage. She is surrounded, however, by nations of considerable vitality and energy, whose own growth has led them to seek new fields of expansion for the benefit of their people, as well as for their military security.

Under these changed conditions, it is incumbent on us to either make use of our vast resources ourselves, or to face the very definite prospect of having somebody else do it for us. It is not possible any longer for Canada to remain static. If she is to assume the place which she has claimed as a responsible nation in the councils of the world of today, she must accept these responsibilities in full, and contribute her share to the world economy by the aggressive development of her entire territory.

We have seen during the past ten years that it is not enough to erect a flag on an island and to paint it red on one's own maps, to establish effective sovereignty and ownership. It is the responsibility of a nation laying claim to territory to show that it is actually occupied, and being developed as aggressively as it could be by any other claimant. Unless this is done, no country is morally justified in adopting the attitude of the dog in the manger and refusing access to some other nation which is prepared to put new land to actual use.

Sector Principle

We have in Canada long made claim to the Arctic Islands which lie between our mainland and the North Pole, and have based our claim on what we call the "Sector Principle" of sovereignty in the polar regions. Canadians do not, however, generally appreciate that this principle is not recognized by all countries, and that the claim of the Dominion of Canada has been politely challenged in the last two years by both Russia and the United States. Both these nations have made great strides in the development of their own Arctic regions. They have discovered that it is feasible to settle large populations in them; and the benefits which they have obtained from the exploitation of their natural resources have led them to cast their eyes further afield.

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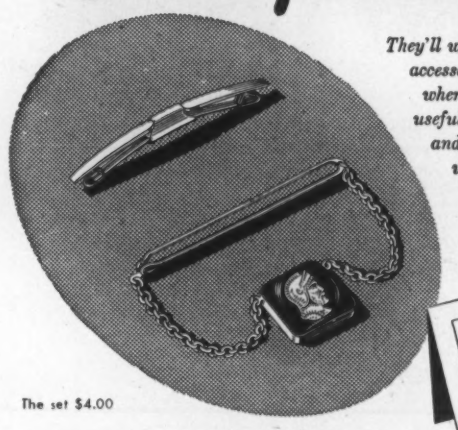

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Wise Investment

We have to accept the fact that Canadians as a people must be prepared to invest in the development of their north country, in order that in years to come they may receive its benefits in return. We must, since we are a small nation and not blessed with unlimited treasury, make those investments wisely, and with good commercial, military, and political judgment. We must as far as possible combine our various requirements in order that, by the development of a comprehensive plan, the road which we build, or the seaway which we keep open, or the air route which we establish, is a part of our program of national defence as well as a part of our program for economic progress. We must, furthermore, survey our various government and civil agencies with an impartial eye, and make the fullest possible use of all the man-power, brains and money that is available.

We have in the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Canadian Army and the Navy, three agencies which are capable of contributing immeasurably in time of peace not only to our national security, but to our commercial profit if their resources are wisely used. There is no better form of training in reconnaissance, survey, transportation and field operations, for all these arms of the Service, than that which can be obtained by actually undertaking productive projects in the field. If our military services are to be kept at peak efficiency in time of peace, they must continually practice these various aspects of their work.

This necessary training can be accomplished by allotting to them those national tasks which are not of commercial attraction, but which over a period of years will ultimately develop the resources of the nation and reimburse the treasury by a long-term contribution to the national wealth. It remains, therefore, simply a matter of wisely assessing both the military and economic situation, and then employing the resources which we already have and must continue to have available.

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L-946C

Canada's Arctic Claim Should Be Developed

By V. H. PATRIARCHE

The claim of Canada to the Arctic islands is not incapable of being disputed, if this country does not make an adequate economic use of them and provide them with adequate defence. The three armed services, and particularly the R.C.A.F., can contribute greatly to both of these objects if they are wisely used. The Arctic is not a wasteland, and there is no great difficulty about providing it with communications.

IN THE intensely competitive world of today, Canada is one of the few nations which are not overcrowded and have no need to seek territorial advantage. She is surrounded, however, by nations of considerable vitality and energy, whose own growth has led them to seek new fields of expansion for the benefit of their people, as well as for their military security.

Under these changed conditions, it is incumbent on us to either make use of our vast resources ourselves, or to face the very definite prospect of having somebody else do it for us. It is not possible any longer for Canada to remain static. If she is to assume the place which she has claimed as a responsible nation in the councils of the world of today, she must accept these responsibilities in full, and contribute her share to the world economy by the aggressive development of her entire territory.

We have seen during the past ten years that it is not enough to erect a flag on an island and to paint it red on one's own maps, to establish effective sovereignty and ownership. It is the responsibility of a nation laying claim to territory to show that it is actually occupied, and being developed as aggressively as it could be by any other claimant. Unless this is done, no country is morally justified in adopting the attitude of the dog in the manger and refusing access to some other nation which is prepared to put new land to actual use.

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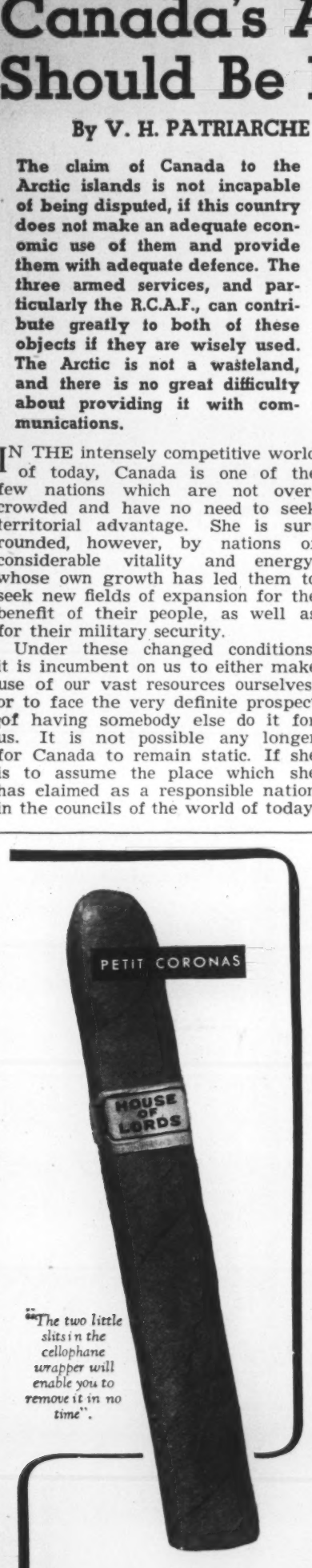

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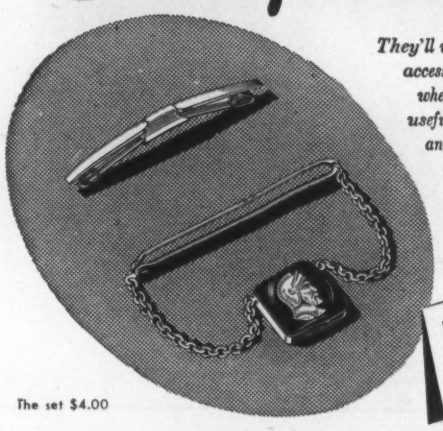

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A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their agents

It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

L-946C

Restraint, Not Magic, Prolongs Man's Life

By STANLEY CALDWELL

Throughout the ages, men have sought the elixir of eternal life. Paracelsus and Hoffman advanced their short-lived theories in mediaeval times, the epoch of superstition and hypocrisy. In the 18th century, Graham's "heavenly bed" failed to prolong life, so the inventor dismantled his project and sold it at auction.

Yet today, medical men bristled with interest when the late Dr. Bogomolets advanced the idea that we should reach the age of one hundred and fifty. Not by magic, of course. It is to be accomplished by the wise control of one's life.

SCIENTISTS all over the world have for many years been reluctant to accept the Biblical estimate of three score years and ten as our natural lifetime.

Bordet of France, the bacteriologist who discovered cytotoxic serums, agreed with Metchnikoff of Russia that *homo sapiens* is designed to live a good deal longer. They pronounced this heresy in 1900. Then the world became involved in the process of shortening men's lifetime through two campaigns of organized slaughter until the late Dr. A. Bogomolets, who in 1944 won the rank of Hero of Socialist Labor, rose up to insist that the natural lifetime of a living being is at least five to six times its period of growth. Medical men bristled with interest.

According to this theory, we should reach the age of one hundred and fifty, for it takes a man about 20 to 25 years to attain full growth.

Now, Bogomolets had made something of a name for himself in the scientific world. His experiments with ACS—the cytotoxic serum that stimulates degenerated connective tissue — won him the Order of Lenin, the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal and the admiration of millions of Soviet citizens who read his book "The Prolongation of Life;" and while on this continent there is a certain healthy scepticism concerning the preventive and therapeutic value of ACS, there is warm approval for Bogomolets' sensible advice on attaining longevity through physical and mental hygiene.

Ancients' Advice

Throughout the ages, men have concentrated on the fight for longevity. The ancient Egyptians thought that vomiting and sweating would prolong life; it was their custom to greet friends with the genteel salutation: "How's your sweating?" The Greeks, on the other hand, followed rules that sound for all the world like the teachings of modern hygienists.

Hippocrates, who lived to be 104 years of age, insisted that the way to a long life was through temperance, use of fresh clean air, bathing, massage and physical exercise. Plutarch's advice was to "keep the head cool and the feet warm."

And Cicero's "Opinions" might have come from some modern advocate of preventive medicine: "One must oppose old age and avoid its limitations as one does sickness. You should take care of your health, work a little, take in only as much food and drink as is necessary to keep up strength rather than stuffing yourself. You should take care not only of the body but also of the mind and soul. They are like flame to which no oil is added and will immediately die out when you get old.

"Old age can be happy with a calm, orderly way of life. Such was Plato's way, who, at the age of eighty-one, died at his writing. Such was Isocrates' way, who wrote a book at the age of ninety-four and lived five years after that. His teacher lived to the age of one hundred and seven, never stopping his teaching or occupation. When he was asked why such a long life was pleasant to him, he answered: 'Because there is nothing in old age I can complain of'."

Yet even in those ancient days there were misconceptions of honest men and the conceptions of quacks and charlatans. In Rome, for example, there was found a tomb with the following inscription:

"To Aesculapius and to Health
L. Cladius Hermipp
Who lived one hundred and fifteen years and five days with the aid of the breath of young women, to the surprise of physicians. Lead your life accordingly."

Special Bed

There was a fascinating theory at that time that the air exhaled by little girls could help to prolong life. King David, according to the Bible, was rejuvenated by having young girls placed in bed with him. Man has always sought the elixir of eternal life, and the search for the "philosopher's stone" was conducted in medieval times, the epoch of superstition and hypocrisy, of alchemists and magicians. Paracelsus won considerable fame in the 15th century with his elixir for immortality, a solution similar to the Hoffman anodyne; but his fame was short-lived, for he died at the age of fifty.

Graham was a "scientist" who had a flash of inspiration in the 18th century. He devised a "heavenly bed," a complicated affair which provided sexual stimulation through electrical current, music and perfume. Alas, the project failed. Graham dismantled the more heavenly parts of his bed and sold them at auction.

Conversely, medical history is rich in anecdotes about men and women who attained longevity through the observance of sensible living habits; although many, strangely enough, did not enjoy a full measure of good health. In 1558, Luigi Cornaro wrote a book entitled "The Sure and Certain Method of Attaining a Long and Healthful Life." Cornaro lived for more than 100 years, yet he was always in poor health. He attributed his long life and excellent disposition to moderation. He ate only about 360 grams of solid food daily, drank about 400 grams of liquid. He rode horseback in his old age, climbed hills, wrote a gay vaudeville skit at eighty-three. Cornaro's theories inspired a new cult; those who sought longevity through partial starvation and reduction of metabolism to a minimum.

Today, few doctors subscribe to this theory. It is generally believed that a starvation diet leads to a weakening of the organism, that the way to conserve health and prolong life is through balance in diet and mode of living.

Supporting his contention that the average duration of life should be considerably longer than it is today, Bogomolets has pointed out that "the only

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real indicators of the possible length of man's life are the actual records of the maximal longevity." His writings cite examples from world literature as recorded by Legrand Hufeland, Rolleston Lacassagne and others.

Then, too, modern examples came to light when the Institute of Clinical Physiology at Kiev did interesting research work in the fall of 1937. A group of investigators was sent to study the people in the settlements near Sukhum. They found a dozen men of ages ranging from one hundred and seven to one hundred and thirty-five. All were healthy and active, and the investigators found them to be excellent hosts. Some climbed trees to pick fruit; most of them volunteered to return to Sukhum to undergo laboratory tests. One of these men, one hundred and seven years of age, stubbornly denied his real age. He insisted that he was only seventy. Finally, confronted by his friends, he broke down and confessed that he wanted to get married. "But who would marry a fellow a hundred years old? Any girl would gladly marry a seventy-year old."

Such investigations are, of course, still in the preliminary stage, yet it seems natural to ask: Why do so few people reach the age of one hundred? Why do so many adults of forty or over fall victim to the so-called degenerative diseases peculiar to middle age?

Expectancy Increase

Why do we insist that "people live longer these days," forgetting that increases in the average span of life are due, largely, to sharply-decreased infant mortality? From 1900 to 1930, the average expectancy of life at birth for white males increased approximately 11 years, while, in the same period, the increase in the average expectancy of life for white males aged forty was less than two years.

Social and biological factors combine to cause untimely death. Energy is sapped and disease encouraged by hunger, damp and unhealthy living quarters, constant overwork at jobs that bring no joy, poverty—all these, in addition to our own neglect of the body and indifference to rules of hygiene, help to shorten the duration of life.

Then, of course, the organism itself suffers an ageing process. Aged tissues lose their ability to retain water. The organism literally dries up. Connective tissues degenerate; this disturbs the nutrition of the cells and starvation sets in. The arteries lose their elasticity, causing the heart to wear out.

It is obvious that the secret of longevity does not lie in some magic elixir that will rejuvenate the organism and prolong life. The problem is two-fold; social betterment on one hand, concentrated research in preventive medicine on the other. In this way, health can be conserved and the ageing process delayed.

True, Bogomolets did believe in the cytotoxic serum as a potent factor in the prevention of untimely ageing; yet he claimed no fabulous powers for it. He felt that the problem was "to find measures that will energize the cells to biochemical regeneration, will mobilize the organism's own forces, will aid in restoring normal metabolism, and will assure the continuous preservation and smooth coordination of the physical systems . . .

"Hope for the prolongation of life should not be pinned on attempts to rejuvenate the organism that is old. It is hard to turn back the river current. But to slow down the process of exhaustion of the organism's functions, the process of ageing, is possible by the wise control of one's life."

Centuries-Old Rules

And that, of course, gets right back to the advice of ancient philosophers and physicians. Doctors are still teaching the sensible rules of living that were taught and observed in the days of Cicero—rules that are widely known and often tragically neglected.

However, a person can educate himself by following the principles set forth by a noted authority on public health. "The secret of health education," he said, "is reiteration, reiteration and reiteration." We must keep reminding ourselves about the habits that build health and lead to longevity.

The whole body must work, yet none of its functions must be overworked. Immoderate living habits which lead to untimely old age are overeating, overwork, sexual excess.

Proper digestion is important to longevity. Food should be nutritious and simple. Many doctors suggest that we avoid too much meat. The bowels should be emptied at least once every 24 hours; proper bowel movements prevent constipation.

Exercise is essential, yet it must not be too strenuous. For those who lead a sedentary life, walking for about one hour a day will add vigor and a sense of well-being. Our clothes should be light; we should dress according to the weather.

All functions of the body — particularly those of the nervous system — are rested by sleep. We need to sleep seven to eight hours daily; if possible, a nap after heavy meals should be taken. Overtiring the system invites trouble. If prolonged, it leads to chronic fatigue, exhaustion and premature ageing. We should prevent fatigue by resting before we get tired. It is important too, that we learn to balance physical and mental activities.

"And so we see that the ability to lengthen life is, first of all, the ability not to shorten it," wrote Bogomolets. "There should be no difference in the lives of those who work with their brains and those who work with their hands. Scholars must not forget their muscles and blood circulation. It would be just as harmful for men engaged in physical work to lose their interest in science, art and artistic creativeness."

• •

REAL CONDENSATION

THE literary conversation of the week almost certainly was one that took place in the neighborhood of Radio City. Seems a radio sponsor was discussing with a script writer a project for dramatizing famous books in transcription form.

"Can you get 'Treasure Island' on a thirteen-minute record?" asked the sponsor.

"With or without a middle commercial?" asked the script writer.

—N.Y. *Times*

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THE NEW WALTHAM

THE WEEK IN RADIO

This Fascinating Radio Business Must Include Facts on C.B.C.

By JOHN L. WATSON

The Canadian radio system is somewhat complicated. It is part government and part private, part English and part French. There are two networks — C.B.C. (sic) and Dominion — both controlled by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation —the Government—which also controls long-line service. This is made available or not to private stations strictly in accord with the convenience of C.B.C., not the private stations. The situation amounts to this: A Government corporation determines the terms and conditions under which the private stations—business rivals for audience and dollars — may operate. It is even more involved, for the C.B.C. feels an obligation to cater to all sorts of parochial groups (i.e. voters) who get Dominion-wide broadcasting opportunities all out of proportion to their numbers, importance or the public usefulness of their message. Choice evening time is turned over to broadcasts on a par with a church basement rally or in celebration of something strongly resembling a hobby. A shrewd Canadian wryly remarked to this writer not long ago that in his country the sustaining program is supreme and the sponsored program finds time and gets along as an also-ran.

THIS disturbing revelation appears on Page 192 of "This Fascinating Radio Business," a new, and allegedly authoritative, book on broadcasting by Robert J. Landry, Director of the Division of Progressive Writing of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Landry's book, for the most part, is an interesting, entertaining and even—as the title suggests — fascinating account of the history and progress of radio broadcasting from its earliest beginnings until the present day.

It tells of the intricate and often shameful litigation which marked the early expansion of the industry, when corporation lawyers figured more prominently in radio than artists or engineers; it describes the indiscriminate wave-length grabbing of the chaotic 20's and the gradual restoration of order through the establishment of the Federal Communications Commission and the great Networks; and it presents a detailed and exhaustive analysis of American listening habits. Read it along with "Radio's Second Chance" by Charles A. Seipmann (who, like Mr. Landry, has a fairly hefty axe to grind) for as comprehensive a picture of modern American radio operation as you're likely to come across anywhere.

So much for the book as a whole. For our purposes in this article, the most significant passage is the paragraph quoted above, because it represents the views of a professional radio man on our Canadian system of broadcasting. Like so many American opinions about things Canadian, Mr. Landry's views are founded partly on prejudice and partly on sheer ignorance and misinformation. For example, there are a number of factual errors: the C.B.C. operates three networks—not two; they are the Trans-Canada, the Dominion and the French—not C.B.C. and Dominion; the C.B.C. is not "owned" by the Government in the sense that a government department is "owned"; it is owned by the public and is responsible only to Parliament —a fine distinction, perhaps, but one which ought to be noted by a foreign commentator.

What's Better?

Mr. Landry's summing-up is a curious succession of half-truths. He is quite right, we think, in deploring the fact that the C.B.C. exercises a large measure of control over the private stations who are at the same time its business rivals—that's a deplorable situation — but neither Mr. Landry nor any other critic of the C.B.C. whose opinions we have come across has been able to suggest a better system for bringing *all* types of radio entertainment to *everybody*, in a country as geographically vast and as sparsely populated as Canada—and by *everybody* we mean to include those people who have the misfortune to live in communities remote from the big, profitable advertising markets.

The possibility of "freeing" the private stations from supervision by the C.B.C. — and that freedom to include the right to establish private networks—is something which ought to be discussed very thoroughly. Perhaps it would mean an uneconomical multiplication of radio services in a low-population country. Perhaps it would reflect unfavorably on the financial statements of the C.B.C. It has worked successfully in Australia and it might work here, although it would undoubtedly mean a greater degree of American domination. Such a policy would, of course, be contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Broadcasting Act, but Acts, if necessary, can be amended.

Disarming Vagueness

It is a pity that Mr. Landry found it impossible to be more specific about his "parochial groups"; his very vagueness disarms the critic. His remark seems not to jibe with the recent criticism in the press (e.g., the Donald Gordon affair) that the C.B.C. was all-too-often unwilling to cater to all shades of public opinion. On the other hand, it may be true that, in some cases, the C.B.C. is inclined to pre-empt for its own networks programs which could be more advantageously aired over local community outlets.

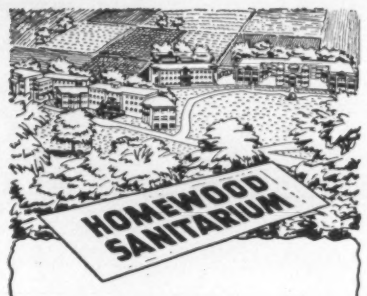
Never, for our sins, having attended a "church basement rally," we can't fully appreciate the picturesque comparison with our choice evening programs; the second part of the sentence was wholly unintelligible—at least to this reader. Maybe he meant "lobby."

Whether the sponsored or the sustaining program gets preference is, or should be, a matter of tremendous unimportance (except to the sponsor). What really matters is that the best programs of all types be allotted the best listening times, regardless of who finances their production. If this is not being done it is the fault of the program directors, not the system.

The opinion of a single American, even a qualified radio man, need not worry us too much. The unfortunate thing is that this American's opinion —or rather his approach to our problems—is shared by a great many of our own people.

That there should be widespread and intelligent criticism of any publicly owned service is a wholly desirable thing, but that differences of opinion, even about such a relatively unimportant thing as radio programs, should develop into a national issue is unfortunate, to say the least. The sharp division of opinion between the two camps is, of course, emphasized by the fact that it is simply one minor manifestation of that larger and ever-widening division of opinion between the adherents of two social ideologies. It is only natural that the C.B.C., operating as it does under the provisions of such an ambiguous compromise as the Broadcasting Act of 1936, should find itself attacked by the adherents of both social credos. The supporters of Free Enterprise resent the "political" aspects of the C.B.C., its parochialism and the anomaly of its competition-cum-supervision status. The advocates of Planned Economy resent with equal ferocity the Corporation's dependence upon the advertising revenues of Big Business.

No critic of radio, in his right mind would presume to suggest that our present broadcasting system is ideal in every respect. In some respects it is unconscionably bad. But until a better system is found it will have to do. The person who fondly believes that Mr. Average Citizen would get more of the kind of programs he likes under a hundred-per cent Government broadcasting monopoly is as far off the track as the one who thinks that everyone in Canada, including the inhabitants of isolated and sparsely populated communities, would be served with the best kind of radio entertainment by a hundred-per cent commercial system.



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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Priestley Is Back In Yorkshire and a Champion Tale He Tells

BRIGHT DAY, by J. B. Priestley. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

AN ENGLISH writer of film-scripts, having deserted the green pastures of Hollywood to serve in the late War, has been following his profession in England with considerable success. He has a new script all but completed and has induced his partners to borrow a glamorous English woman star from her Hollywood proprietors to play the lead. The beauteous Elizabeth has arrived and the writer goes down to a lonely hotel on the Cornish coast to give the script a final revision.

Two of the guests at the hotel, Lord and Lady Harndean, have a faintly familiar look but he "can't place them." Then the string trio at the Hotel plays the slow movement from Schubert's B Flat Major Trio and his recollection kindles. Thirty years before that same movement had been played in Bruddersford at a party when the Lord and Lady were Malcolm and Eleanor Nixey and the writer was plain Gregory Dawson a shy junior in a wool-merchant's warehouse.

And that sets Dawson remembering with violence "the dear, dead days beyond recall." So Mr. Priestley gets back to his first love—the rough - and - ready personalities of Yorkshire whose loud talk conceals lush areas of sentiment and good sense.

The Alington family occupies a corner of refinement; rich in music, conversation and charm, and they have a heady influence on the young man. The girls are magical, each in her way, from the statuesque Eva to the fierce Bridget. The father is warm in friendliness and the friends of the family (like Addison's prose) are familiar but not coarse.

The sturdy natives, broad of dialect and soft of heart, are beloved of the writer—and of one reader. Joe Ackworth is of the same type as the immortal "Jesiah" of "The Good Companions." Still the looking-backwards technique, though cleverly handled often fails in interest. For example a charade-party of thirty years ago is quite as dull as one of the same kind today.

Moreover Gregory Dawson, "fifty-ish" and fed-up with his job and with all the world, recalls Ogden Nash's couplet about the dilettante detective of a certain mystery-writer,

"Philo Vance
Needs a kick in the pance."

It is true that Dawson gets it at the end of the book in a chance to do movies of a realistic nature, far from the Hollywood formula, and one meditates on the amount of money he and his friends are likely to lose!

Nevertheless, a good novel, full of real people.

•

Middle Ages Genius

HENRY YEVELE, The Life of an English Architect, by John H. Harvey. (Clarke, Irwin, $4.00.)

GREAT buildings are the realized dreams of great builders. Yet one walking up and down in England looking at Canterbury Cathedral, or Wells, or Westminster Hall and Abbey Church, or the Colleges of Oxford can hardly spare the time for a question about the architects whose thinking charms us after five or six centuries.

Here is the story, based on a paucity of records and much intelligent conjecture, of the man whose genius was revealed mainly in Perpendicular Gothic. He lived between 1320 and 1400 and as the King's master mason had breadth of opportunity for his talent. He designed castles, fortifications, Abbey chapels and other public buildings, served as one of the Wardens of London Bridge, and came to his glory in the designing of the nave and transepts of Canterbury Cathedral.

Naturally the book is for architects and abounds in technical detail. But the general reader can "skip" these passages (if too difficult) and get a clarified view of a period, from the time of the Black Death onward for a century, when the English spirit had a remarkable artistic interpretation.

The author in his preface advocates a study of the Fourteenth Century as a means of solving the problems of the Twentieth and says, "I am aware that there will be objections that the clock cannot be put back, that the Gothic Revival was tried and failed, and that we can't bridge the gap between the outlook of Chaucer's time and that of our own day. To this I reply that the clock has to be put back when it is fast, that there never was a Gothic Revival but only the exhumation and public exhibition of a mummy and that the gap between Chaucer and ourselves is several centuries less than it was in the day of our grandfathers."

•

Where Science Fails

SOUL OF THE LODESTONE, by Alfred Still. (Oxford, $2.75.)

THOSE who imagine that Science has explained everything in the universe are advised to correct their notion by a careful reading of this book which assembles all the guesses of the past and present about the magnet and its performance. Some are most fantastic. The moderns who talk learnedly about "the gravitational and magnetic fields" are in exactly the same position as the ancients. They can tell *how*, but they can't tell *why*. "If we ask why does the lodestone lift the iron we have overstepped the bounds of gentlemanly behavior and no answer is forthcoming."

In a word all the accumulation of knowledge, however reached, has not succeeded in revealing the mystery of time and space and life. And this is the conclusion of a scientist of the highest achievement and reputation, and puts him in step with the philosophers.

The book is a marvel of erudition, is well organized and well written.

•

Profitable Gleaning

By B. K. SANDWELL

A POCKETFUL OF CANADA, edited by John D. Robins. (Collins, $3.00.)

THIS pocket book, prepared for the Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship, is a really remarkable stunt. It contains over 430 pages of condensed but highly legible type, consisting of short extracts or pieces by a full hundred writers, ranging from Champlain to Mary Lowrey Ross and from Sir William Osler to Wilson MacDonald. It has the words and music of "Alouette," which is real education for citizenship; it has ditto for "The Maple Leaf" and "O Canada" (Routhier and Stanley Weir; the composer, we regret to say, is not mentioned). Nearly all the living contributors are also SATURDAY NIGHT contributors, and some of the dead ones were also.

There is quite a bit of translation from the French; there might well have been even more; Mr. Robins tells us that "the original plan, which included representations of writings in French, was reluctantly given up," which perhaps is as illuminating a piece of writing about Canada as anything in the book. (Of course they were right to give it up. Nobody would have read it.) The book will be loved by many people and do much good.

•

Tortured Stream

THE COLORADO, by Frank Waters. (Oxford, $3.25.)

OF all the big rivers of America the Colorado is perhaps the most remarkable. It is 1,700 miles long, rising in the Wyoming mountains and emptying its mass of red mud into the Gulf of California. From an altitude exceeding 12,000 feet its bed sinks in places to 200 feet below sea-level. Its whole course is broken by rapids and cataracts. Its Grand Canyon, a miracle of scenic splendor, is 243 miles long and often 12 miles wide. It drains a quarter-of-a-million square miles, mostly desert, and the population of its whole valley is less than half that of Toronto. And one of the greatest of engineering achievements, the Boulder Dam, has partially tamed a section of the river.

For description of a river so temperamental and picturesque Mr. Waters's highly colored prose seems just right. And the strange people and events along its course for four hundred years and more give him ample scope. This is one of the best in the Rivers of America series.

•

For Three-to-Nine-ers

WHERE'S PATSY? by Marjorie Poppleton. (Oxford, $1.25.)

YOU don't see Patsy when you first open this picture book, because she has gone to nursery-school. But you see her house, her kitten, her wash-cloth and soap, her special furniture and the various toys that experts in Child Study have planned for her entertainment. Only at the end does Patsy appear, standing on tip-toe in an attempt to open the front door.

The pictures are in solid color within mere outlines, but these the child's imagination will fill-in. The text is brief, and in large type; easy to remember. The author is widely known for her work in the Institute of Child Study.

JOHNNY COTTONTAIL, by Margaret Friskey, with pictures by Lucia Patton. (Musson, $1.00.)

PLEASANT imaginings about a rabbit that lives alone until he finds four small bunnies from nowhere in particular and brings them home with him. The pictures are merry and clever.

LITTLE ELEPHANT'S CHRISTMAS, by Heluiz Washburne. Illustrated by Jean McConnell. (McLeod, $1.49.)

ASSUMING that the elephant family indulges in the habits and conversation of humans is easier for children than for grown-ups. Six-year-olds will like this. The pictures have uncommon humor.

THE JANET DEEN MOTHER GOOSE, illustrated by Janet D. Schintz. (Musson, $1.50.)

ALL the familiar rhymes beloved of little folk with a rich collection of illustrations by a distinguished painter of children.

PUNCH, HIS LIFE AND ADVENTURES, by Octave Feuillet, a new translation by Paul McPharlin. (Oxford, $2.75.)

FOR more than a century this tale, in the original, has been a favorite in Europe. Beginning with "the singular circumstances of our hero's birth, and other incredible matters" the fanciful tale runs gaily on to the puppet's arrival in the Champs d'Elysées where he performs daily in a little box theatre. The illustrations by Bertall are the originals re-engraved.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Arthur Koestler's Palestine Is Nightmare without Awakening

THIEVES IN THE NIGHT, a novel, by Arthur Koestler. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

FOR the first time the Palestine Situation is revealed, and by a novel. All the despatches in the newspapers by Our Correspondents on the Spot are mere chatterings of confusion. They present today isolated facts or near-facts, and tomorrow contradict them. The good faith of the correspondents is not questioned; but they do not and cannot know the incredible complications of the business. The Arabs on the one hand and the Jews on the other are each broken into a hundred segments mutually hostile and suspicious. No "settlement," no "gentlemen's agreement" is even a remote possibility. Perhaps one minority group of Jews and another of Arabs might agree, but no other would be bound by it.

The author takes a young idealistic Englishman of Eton and Oxford who suddenly realizes that he is half-Jew and counters the revulsion of his friends at the knowledge by cultivating his racial cousins. The young man joins a communistic group bent on making a settlement in Galilee under the very noses of an Arab sheik and his villagers and from this vantage post sees progress, murder and sudden death.

He sees the decay of the original dream as the Jews separate into pacifists and terrorists. He rages under the stupidities of Administration, in Jerusalem and in London. The girl he loves, who has suffered unspeakable things from Germans, is raped and murdered by Arabs, while he himself is forced (by community threats) into a loveless and weary connection.

Naturally it is not a pleasant book but it is an understanding one, written with distinction and power.

•

Oppositionist

THE CONDEMNED PLAYGROUND, by Cyril Connolly. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

RESOLVED to spit in the eye of his generation, as he himself admits, Cyril Connolly was not a popular figure, even among his own kind. But his sardonic wit and his towering self-assurance compelled attention. His book-reviews in The *New Statesman* and the *Observer* often enough stirred controversy, as he had planned. When he scoffed at the poetry of A. E. Houseman he was answered in chorus by some of the liveliest minds in England. The criticism and the answers appear in this collection of his essays.

That the thirty-seven essays here reprinted, from the periodicals in which they first appeared, are pungent is to be expected. The man who can refer to other journalist-critics as "the tame, gravel-throwing apes of Fleet Street" is vigorous enough, in all conscience, to demand attention. But since he is obviously determined to be cross-grained, his arguments, however brilliantly presented lack convincing power.

Among the better essays stand those on Somerset Maugham and on Lord Chesterfield. The title is Connolly's description of the 1930's "the period of ebullience, mediocrity, frivolity and talent."

Since opposition, in itself, is stimulating, this book is decidedly worthy of attention.

•

Not Like Robinson

By W. S. MILNE

THE SPEAR IN THE SAND by Raoul C. Faure. (Musson, $3.00.)

HERE is the story of a modern Robinson Crusoe, a young American scientist. He is one of a small party investigating ocean currents in the South Pacific, and by a series of mischances, ingeniously motivated, finds himself on a rudderless, sailless derelict, carried along on a current hitherto uncharted, until he arrives at the uninhabited island. He has no navigating instruments, no means of telling the time or locating his position. The boat has been wrecked on a reef, and he is completely isolated. Thus far the narrative carries one along in vivid style, always subjective, so that we share the emotional reactions of the lost scientist as we see his strange plight with his eyes. There is a Conrad quality to the opening chapters which promises well for the balance of the tale.

With the landing on the island, perfect in climate, in luxurious variety of form and color, in opulence of bird and insect life, in prodigal profusion of vegetation, the reader looks forward to recapturing the old magic that first laid spell upon him long ago in that first and greatest of all stories about an island. But there are no animals to tame, no footprints in the sand; no stockade, no Friday; what attempt there is to bend the resources of the island to man's dominion is carried on in unconvincing, half-hearted fashion, and soon abandoned.

There is no romance of *things*, of overcoming difficulties, of making clothes and sowing grain. Instead there is the picture, semi-mystical, semi-poetic, of a frustrated mind yielding itself wholly to the eating of the lotus. Time ceases to exist; one day, one season, one year, is like another. Ambition vanishes, memory abrogates its function, desire fails. The island ceases to be a place; it becomes a state of mind, of mind successively jettisoning piece after piece of its cargo, living in a mental vacuum, for the beauty of the moment, without energy or direction. The lush panorama of his tropic paradise unrolls about him, and he endeavors to grasp every moment of sensuous beauty until his normal consciousness is gradually replaced by a sort of hyper-aesthesia in which his own personality is absorbed and annihilated in the genius of the island. For more than thirty years he lives there, and there he dies.

Aside from the first third of the story, and from occasional purple patches of vivid and moving description of the changing colors of sea and sky, I found it very dull. It's time I reread Robinson.

•

The Persistent Family

RETURN TO JALNA, by Mazo de la Roche. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

THE FECUND Whiteoaks continue from generation to generation for the entertainment of their friends. Piers with a leg gone has been exchanged from a German prison-camp and is on his way home. Great Uncles Nicholas and Ernest are dawdling along in the nineties almost hoping to match the vitality of Gran who (you may remember) reached a hundred. Maurice is back from Ireland having inherited Uncle Dermot's fortune. Finch is "concertizing" homewards. Renny is on deck again and the women of the family persist in the strange charm which the charming Mazo has given them from the first of her novels unto this last.

It's *genre* work excellently done, and therefore interesting.

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LONDON LETTER

Labor Rebellion Against Foreign Policy Defeated But Not Dead

By P. O'D.

London.

MORE than once Conservative leaders in the House of Commons have had to warn their followers against too enthusiastic an approval of Mr. Bevin and his policies. It was realized that such applause from the "reactionaries" was merely making trouble for the Foreign Secretary with his own backbenchers, and that he was having quite enough trouble with them without that.

As all the world knows, the Socialist revolt against the foreign policy of the Government finally broke out in an amendment supported by some 70 or more of them in the House. It was debated and voted upon. The movers made a belated effort to withdraw it, but to this the Prime Minister sternly refused to consent. The result was that the amendment was defeated by 356 votes to none.

This looks like a thorough squelching, if ever there was one; but it would be a mistake to take the figures entirely at their face value. Of the 356 voters only about 250 were Socialists, for on this point the Opposition naturally voted with the Government. And the Socialist strength in the House is 390. Obviously there were a lot of Socialists who refused to vote against their Party, but who refused equally to vote for its foreign policy.

The rebellion is far from being crushed, though it may go underground for a while, unless Mr. Attlee and his Cabinet should decide to crack the whip really hard. And Mr. Attlee has shown that he can be stern enough when necessary. His political stature continually grows. Originally regarded as a mere compromise choice for the premiership, because the two strong men of the Party, Bevin and Morrison, would neither give way to the other, Mr. Attlee is now seen to be the right man for the job.

He is not a magnetic figure, he is not eloquent, but he is able and shrewd and a fine parliamentarian. And he can at times display a surprising dignity and force—though people are not as surprised as they used to be. They are coming to feel a great deal of confidence in him, in his ability, and especially in his complete sincerity; and that goes for people who have no desire at all for Socialism.

A Very Welcome Gift

Few statesmen can have been offered more gifts than Mr. Churchill from people eager to express in this way their admiration and affection. If he were to accept them all, he would probably have to move out of his house and live over the garage—if there were room even there. But there is one particular present shortly to be made to him, which there is little doubt he will be glad to receive, and that is the series of some 300 letters of his ancestor, the great Duke of Marlborough, which were recently bought at Sotheby's. They are of the highest value and interest, and have the further merit that they don't take up much space. The price was £1,850.

Among the letters is one giving an account of the Battle of Blenheim, and another in which he tells of his "having been in the hands of a ffrench party near five hours, but I thank God they did not know mee, and took mee for Lieutenant G. Churchill". That was shortly before the battle!

A Mild Winter Needed

With General Winter setting vigorously about his annual invasion of this country, the domestic Home Guard is anxiously considering its defences—not with much confidence in their adequacy. Coal is the key, and coal this year is scarcer and more expensive than ever. As Lord Hyndley, the Chairman of the new National Coal Board, said the other day, the prospects for the coming winter are "certainly not good."

Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister himself, are continually exhorting the miners to greater production. There are debates about it in the House of Commons, and long warning articles in the Press. But so far it cannot be said that the exhortations and warnings have produced much result. Miners apparently refuse to mine any more coal themselves, or to let anyone else do it. And there seems to be no way of making them.

People who have based their hopes on nationalization and the general reorganization of the industry, will find little comfort in the statements of Lord Hyndley. With commendable frankness he has pointed out that so vast an undertaking is not one that can be dealt with in a year or two. And even the date when the Coal Board takes over has still to be fixed.

Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel and Power, is still in charge; and what Mr. Shinwell really thinks about it all is very difficult to assess. When it is a question of letting Poles or Irishmen or Bevin Boys work in the mines, Mr. Shinwell assures us that the present labor-force is entirely adequate. When it is a question of available coal supplies, then miners suddenly become few and old and tired and underfed and oppressed in mind by the memories of Tory wickedness. The only real hope is that this will be a mild winter.

U.S. Money And U.K. Shoes

British shoes have long been famous for style and quality. I am talking not so much of the expensive hand-made article turned out by West-End bootmakers, but of the ordinary run of factory-produced boots and shoes. They look well and they wear well, and British people are proud of them. It comes, therefore, as a good deal of a shock to discover from the recent report of the Working Party on Boots and Shoes that the industry is almost entirely controlled by American capital.

It should perhaps be explained that the so-called "Working Parties" are committees sponsored by the Government to consider the condition, requirements, and prospects of the various industries. The one dealing with the shoe industry reports that the industry is highly mechanized, and the general level of efficiency such that the committee cannot "find any striking and far-reaching economies that could be made by reorganization" — which may perhaps stop the nationalizers from turning their hungry eyes on it.

The committee, however, is far from satisfied with a position in which Americans have complete control of the machinery used, especially through the "tied" system of refusing to sell certain key machines, and leasing them only on condition that the other subsidiary machines are bought or rented. It is a complete strangle-hold, if the American manufacturer should choose to tighten it—a possibility that cannot be entirely ruled out. The committee will have plenty of public support for their recommendations that the system should be abolished, charges revised, and as much of the machinery as possible made and controlled in this country.

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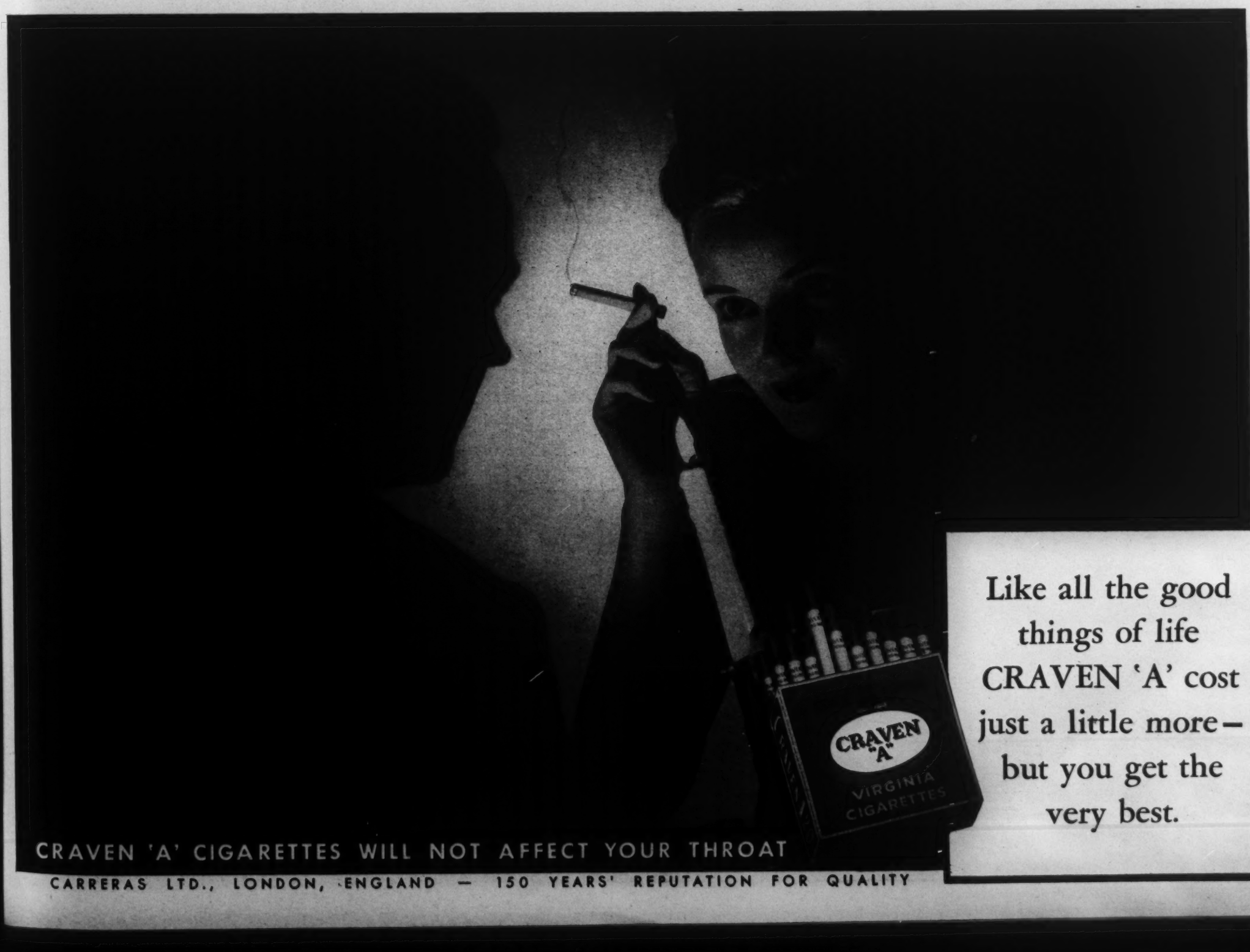

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Harmonica Brilliant in Concerto; Artistry in Piano Percussion

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IN THE twenties and early thirties musical people on the lunatic fringe composed and had performed publicly compositions like "A Ballet for Airplane Motors", "A Sonata for Double Bass and Piccolo" and "A Concerto for Tin Whistle and Orchestra". Although short lived, freak stunts (e.g. George Antheil's "Ballet Mécanique") were often more publicized than many genuine and sincere contemporary works. Fortunately harmonica virtuoso Larry Adler, who performed last week in Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, came on the scene with his humble instrument a decade or so later and has been welcomed into concert halls by recognized musical groups.

After a toy drum your first—and in some cases last—instrument was probably a mouth organ. Certainly it was the last on which you'd expect someone to play Bach's Concerto in A minor, originally written for the violin. Tanned, dark-haired, slender and debonair along Fred Astaire lines, Larry Adler blew and sucked his way through the Bach and other numbers, with Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra giving him as sincere support as they would have any name-violinist playing at a subscription concert. Adler showed sound musicianship and an understanding of the score throughout the quick introductory Allegro, the slow Andante and the final brisk Allegro. The unusual performance had limitations but they were all in the instrument, not in Adler's phenomenal technique.

Kids blow mouthfuls of alleged chords but Adler plays single notes, puckering his lips to cover one hole at a time. Remembering that you blow out for one note and draw in for the next half-tone, try doing lightning chromatics up and down and you'll get some idea of Adler's ability. Furthermore, he can do arpeggios (skipping some holes) just as quickly and smoothly. He best simulates the tone color of woodwinds, as demonstrated in Ravel's "Bolero". Other numbers were Dinicu's "Hora Staccato" and Malloy's "Kerry Dance".

In his native Baltimore Larry as a boy won a harmonica contest sponsored by the *Sun*. Then came a career that moved from straw hat and blazer to tuxedo, to white tie and tails *via* vaudeville, night clubs, movies, stage shows in the U.S. and England (C. B. Cochran's London revue "Streamline"), and after 1940 in concerts with Paul Draper.

Technique Exposed

Coaching himself with recordings, Adler played the classics, concert jazz, etc. by ear until 1940, when French composer Jean Berger wrote a lengthy harmonica concerto for him. No records were available so he quickly had to learn to read music. Darius Milhaud has written another concerto which he will play with Eugene Goosens later this season.

He lives in Beverly Hills, Cal., with an English wife and two daughters; he keeps his tan by being almost daily on a tennis court.

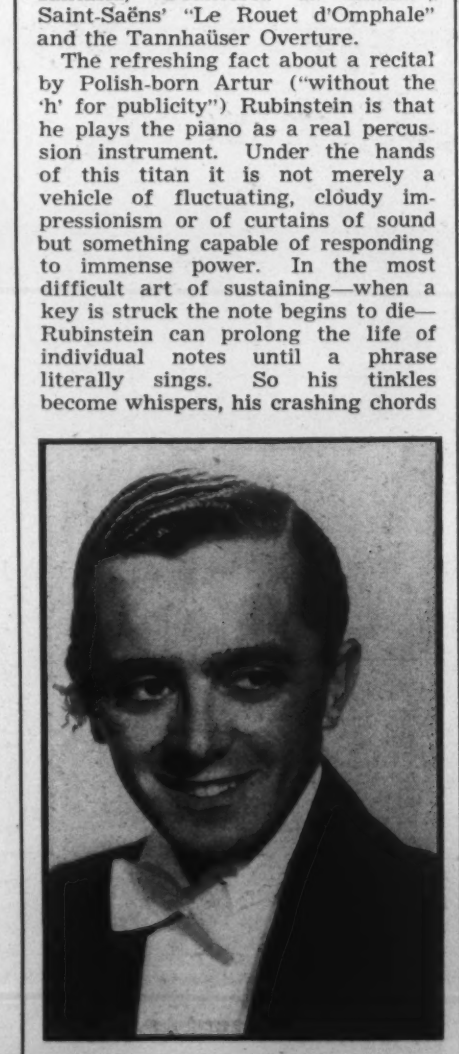
Adler impressed both the orchestra and audience last week when he played as an encore Bach's Gavotte in E to convince concertmaster Elie Spivak of a dressing-room remark that, like a violinist, he could do double stops.

Leavening the novelty feature was a substantial set of orchestral numbers: a delightful Handel-Beecham Suite, "The Gods Go A-Begging"; Tschaikowsky's agitated symphonic fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini"; Saint-Saëns' "Le Rouet d'Omphale" and the Tannhaüser Overture.

The refreshing fact about a recital by Polish-born Artur ("without the 'h' for publicity") Rubinstein is that he plays the piano as a real percussion instrument. Under the hands of this titan it is not merely a vehicle of fluctuating, cloudy impressionism or of curtains of sound but something capable of responding to immense power. In the most difficult art of sustaining—when a key is struck the note begins to die—Rubinstein can prolong the life of individual notes until a phrase literally sings. So his tinkles become whispers, his crashing chords become roars. (Once he smashed the Prince of Wale's piano—it had belonged to Queen Victoria; at one chord of his powerful hands it collapsed on the floor.) His playing of Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique" at Eaton Auditorium last week suggested more the grandeur of an Aeschylus tragedy than that of the composer brooding over the effect of his deafness, a tragedy of smaller dimensions.

In the sordid winter he spent with Mme. Sand on the island of Majorca, Chopin somehow accomplished his Twenty-Four Preludes — a movie sequence lingeringly recorded in "A Song to Remember." That winter Chopin also wrote two polonaises and a ballade. But the Twenty-Four Preludes were written one after the other and Rubinstein played them that way. Unlike other pianists he probably never plays one or two or three at a time; it is all or none. And for the audience they were the program's highpoint. He exploited the contrasts in romantic mood, in melodic line and rhythmic variation, and thereby riveted our attention to the whole set—a cyclorama of Chopin that no single étude, or ballade or fantasy can give.

In Albeniz' "Navarra" and "El Puerto" the pianist's sustaining technique gave vocal overtures to the Spanish rhythms. Rubinstein has long been partial to the color and atmosphere of Spanish music. In de Falla's "Dance of the Miller's Wife" he kept fastidiously to the percussion idea of a piano's function, producing dazzling speeds and double



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forte as an extra fillip for the tango. Milhaud's "Avenues of Rio" was a conglomeration of impressionism, atonality and Latin-American rhythms.

But he pulled the collective leg of the audience in the two overdramatically played Hungarian Dances by Brahms. We could appreciate his gypsy colorings—the balalaika effect, tambourine, gypsy fiddle, slow for hot gypsy love moods, fast for hot gypsy anger—but not even a symphony orchestra could have beat R.'s *fortissimo* with *prestissimo*. To get an extra 25 or 30 pounds into each handful of chords he jumped out of his seat. Not even paprika-hot gypsies, let alone Brahms, were ever that aroused.

Rubinstein has been concert-touring since his twelfth year—Europe, U.S., Far East — and has mastered the finer points of relaxing to save his energy for times that count. On the night train to Toronto after his Montreal appearance last week he sat in the club car working at a book of crossword puzzles.

Chuhaldin Honored

The well known Toronto orchestra conductor Alexander Chuhaldin recently received a pictorial greeting from an assemblage of eminent musicians at Pittsfield, Mass., bearing the signatures and personal messages of a large group of such personages as Koussevitzky, Gregor Piatigorsky and our own Reginald Stewart. Mr. Chuhaldin was one of the pioneers in the difficult business of producing high-class music for dissemination by radio, and for many years his performances of works composed for the small string orchestra, or arranged by himself for that organization, were welcome items over many Canadian and American stations. For some time past he has been devoting himself to teaching, but there is now a prospect of his returning to his proper activities, at the conductor's desk.

On Dec. 1 Johanne Moreland, young Canadian soprano studying in New York, sang in the N.B.C. production of "La Traviata" with Jan Peerce. She sings again in the continuing production on Sunday, Dec. 8, from 5 to 6 p.m. Miss Moreland was born in Hamilton and received her musical training from Margaret Moreland, Mus. Bac., before going to N.Y.

Regina-born and New York-trained Muriel Kerr plays at the Women's Musical Club recital in Eaton Auditorium Dec. 11 at 3 p.m. Miss Kerr has given many impressive solo performances as well as those with major symphony orchestras. Her program includes Bach, Schumann, Shostakovitch and Liszt's Rhapsody No. 8.

The program by the St. Simon's Choir, directed by Eric S. Lewis, for this year's Christmas Music in Court and Cathedral at Eaton Auditorium, Dec. 9, includes carols ancient and modern, with colorful costumes and tableaux.

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THE FILM PARADE

As a Rule Adult Entertainment Is Where You Find It

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHENEVER a picture is billed as "Adult Entertainment" it means that the film contains sex references that might be harmful to anyone under twelve years of age. It doesn't mean that it is likely to interest an intelligent adult in any other department. There really ought to be a Pure Film Law which would compel producers to list the ingredients on their products on an outside label, so that movie-goers wouldn't be unscrupulously misled. Thus "Caravan" should be clearly labelled, "10 per cent Sex, 90 per cent Corn. Not recommended for Adults."

This leaves "Caravan" to the children, and while it won't do them much good it probably won't do them any particular harm. The heroine's peculiar marriage relationship and the presence of a group of eighteenth century broads isn't likely to interest immature moviegoers to any extent, even if they catch the significance. I took a twelve-year-old along with me to "Caravan" and while she agreed that it was pretty silly she enjoyed the more violent episodes and laughed along with the rest of the audience when the actors desperately hammed up their preposterous roles.

It seems a pity, however, that the British studios, which have recently been sending us excellently produced pictures with intelligent themes, should spoil their record by subjecting us to this type of costume rubbish. The story is by Lady Eleanor Smith, who evidently ranged the whole dreadful literature of nineteenth century melodrama for her material. It's all about Lady Oriana, a virtuous but rather chilly English beauty and her two admirers. One is a poor author of gypsy origin, (Stuart Granger), and the other a noble but wicked English lord. She pledges herself to her humble lover who is promptly sent off on a mission to Spain. This is the villain's opportunity. He sends a henchman to dispose of the hero who is beaten up and left for dead in Spain. When Oriana hears of his death she is in a dreadful state. It seems the poor girl is now penniless as well as bereft and she has no choice but to marry the villain, who cunningly promises that if she does he won't annoy her with marital attentions. Of course he does, the heel, and Oriana is more distraught than ever.

Fashionable Film Disease

We now take you to Spain, where the hero, it seems, isn't dead at all. He is lying up in a mountain cave suffering from amnesia, an affliction that appears to be epidemic in films sponsored by J. Arthur Rank. He is nursed back to health by a beautiful infatuated gypsy (Jean Kent), but the moment he recovers his memory he rushes off to the nearest Spanish town to send a letter to Oriana. Of course, the first thing he picks up is an old newspaper telling of her marriage to his rival so he sits down and writes her a bitter letter of reproach, then rushes off to marry his gypsy.

Both hero and heroine are now married to the wrong people, a situation that would throw most authors in search of a happy ending. It's all as easy as pie, however, for the dauntless Lady Eleanor. When Oriana receives her letter she hustles right over to Spain, closely followed by her jealous husband. She meets her former lover who proudly rejects her. She in turn repulses her husband, declaring that rather than return to his odious ménage she will live penniless in Spain — Heaven knows how, since, as he rather nastily points out, she has shown very little talent for the only profession available to her. Enraged by her British reserve he then sets out for a second time to do the hero in. Of course it's the unfortunate gypsy that takes the fatal bullet. The thwarted villain then drags Oriana into an open carriage and drives off furiously along the mountain road. The hero pursues him on horseback, the carriage turns over, and the villain in an effort to escape, falls into a quicksand and disappearing inch by inch, vanishes at last with a final horrid *gloop*.

This is the sort of plot that is usually presented at places like the New York Gay Nineties Club, where the audience can relax over beer, hiss the villain and enjoy a jolly sense of period slumming. I'm not sure that the Gay Nineties type of entertainment is any less tedious than the straight entertainment provided by the Uptown. But at least it gives the audience a chance to assert as loudly and rudely as possible that it knows it is being insulted with penny-dreadful nonsense.

"Heartbeat" starts off promisingly with a very funny sequence in which Basil Rathbone, a professor in advanced thieving, instructs a wide-eyed group of pickpockets in the best way to lift stick-pins and watches from the public. For rather complicated reasons Ginger Rogers is one of the brighter students and soon she is afloat at a grand Embassy Ball in Paris, her assignment being to relieve a handsome young diplomat (Pierre Aumont) of his watch. Unfortunately the film deteriorates rapidly from this point on and ends up as a routine Cinderella drama.

SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's distinguished screen version of the Shakespearean drama and the finest screen entertainment to be found anywhere.

NO LEAVE, NO LOVE. Van Johnson, Keenan Wynn, and a lot of assorted talent in a comedy that never succeeds in being very funny, though not for lack of trying.

THE STRANGE LOVE OF MARTHA IVERS. Homicide, blackmail, adultery and other anti-social activities, all skilfully blended into exciting melodrama. Barbara Stanwyck, Van Heflin.

Richard Tauber, the famous Viennese tenor, at Massey Hall on Dec. 11.

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Pat Dry Perfume on your skin ... arms, neck, shoulders. Surprise! Surprise! The fragrance of this silky powder doesn't fade, but is enhanced by the warmth of your body! White and pastels as a bridal veil.
AS USABLE AS LIQUID PERFUME
... but with treasured traits of its own. Much more affordable. Acts as deodorant. Sprinkle among gloves, lingerie. Enclose in letters, to carry an enticing breath of your own sweetness... Two exciting scents: Fleurs d'Amour and Blue Carnation.
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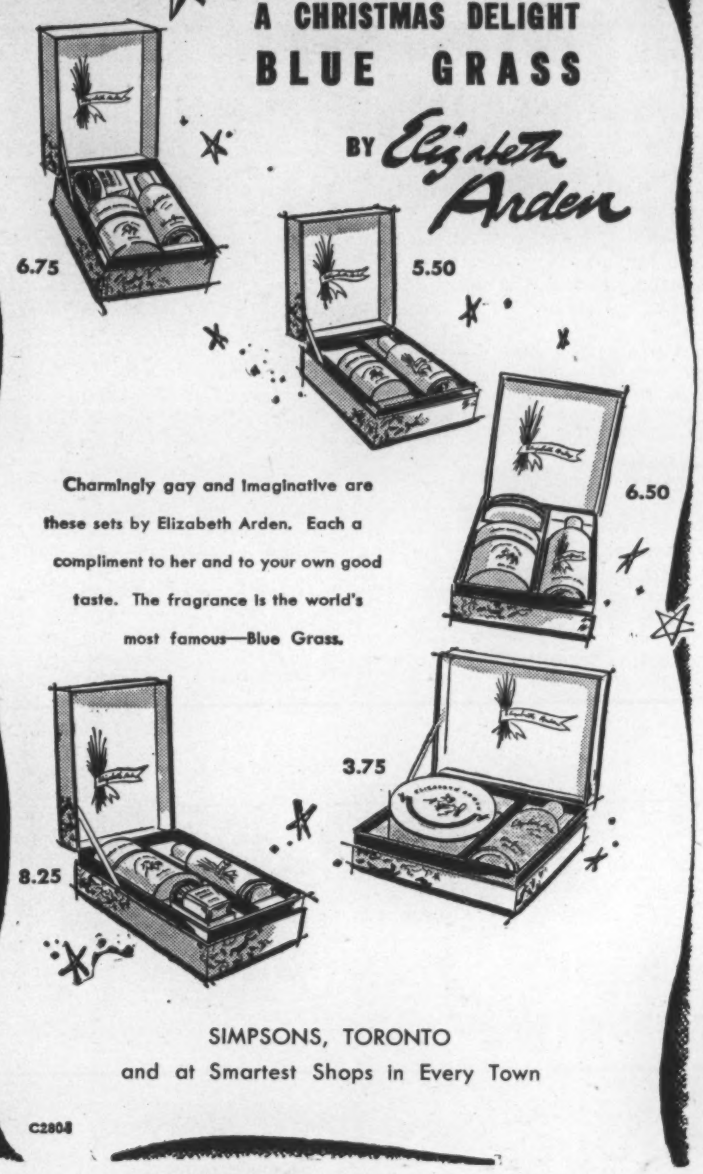

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WORLD OF WOMEN

British Columbia's First Lady Has Seen the World's Four Corners

By VIOLET H. WILSON

A SCOTTISH mother and a French father have bequeathed Mrs. Charles Banks, British Columbia's new First Lady, with all the qualities of character and wit that combination has so often produced. Jean de Montalk, as she was before her marriage, is also a woman of courage and imagination. That the Royal Geographical Society has considered her worthy of a Fellowship testifies to its recognition of this fact.

"Bunty" Banks as she is known to her intimates, has accompanied her husband on many of his exploratory journeys as he searched the world for gold. She has been on safari with him, on one occasion walking forty long miles in two days. She has accompanied him into the wilds of Alaska and the jungles of New Guinea. Now, after the long war years in London where Mr. Banks was the Canadian Government's representative on the Munitions and Supply Board, she has come to Government House in Victoria to serve as its seventeenth chatelaine.

Mrs. Charles Arthur Banks, wife of British Columbia's recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The portrait of Mrs. Banks is the work of de Laslo.

Mrs. Banks says that until she returned to Canada and saw the quantity and quality of the food here, she had not realized how half-starved she, and all the people of Britain are. A few weeks here with the food we take for granted, and she looks and feels a new woman.

Mrs. Banks came to Canada as a bride just before the last war. At its outbreak Mr. Banks returned to England and joined the Royal Engineers. Mrs. Banks joined Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps and, for over three years, drove an ambulance in France. On one occasion she narrowly escaped death when a bomb exploded beside her. She attributes her silver hair to the shock of this explosion.

War Work In U.S.

The war over, the Banks were off to New Guinea. It was on this trip that Mr. Banks, then the youngest director of his company, startled the older men by suggesting that machinery, dredges, and other equipment, should be built to fit into planes and flown to the inaccessible gold in the mountains of that country. Such a suggestion had never been made before and there were many obstacles to be overcome, mental and material.

Eventually the difficulties were all overcome and a precedent was established in flying freight in large quantities. Over 62,000 tons were taken into those mountains in this way. Later a road was built which took two years to construct and cost over a million dollars, but the mines, by then, were a going concern.

When World War II broke out the Banks were living in San Francisco and Mrs. Banks at once called all the British organizations together and formed the British War Relief Society of Southern California. This group did a marvellous work for Britain, particularly before the U.S.A. came into the war.

When Mrs. Banks left for London her place was taken by Mrs. Margaret St. Auban who was later rewarded for her services with an O.B.E. When I asked Mrs. Banks what she had received, she laughingly replied, "Not an O.B.E., not One Bloody Egg."

In London Mrs. Banks learned to type in order to act as her husband's secretary for much of his work was of a secret nature and they thought it just as well to keep it in the family. Noticing that the men of the Allied Nations had no place or opportunity to meet one another, Mrs. Banks interviewed the various high officers concerned about starting a club. They thought it a pleasant idea but warned her there would certainly be fights and "incidents".

To Mines And Villages

However, she went ahead and a club was formed and housed in St. James' Square with Lord Iveagh as chairman and Mrs. Banks as Vice-chairman. It proved a great success and the prophets of disaster were confounded. Much goodwill between the men of many nations was engendered in that club.

Mrs. Banks has brought her own fine collection of pictures and antiques to Government House. She feels she has been too long without a home and every woman knows a house without one's own things around, is no home. Amongst the pictures is a fine portrait of herself by de Laslo. To those who know her, that portrait is "Bunty" Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks are taking their new job very seriously. They hope they can be a real help to British Columbia and to Canada. They want to see all of the Provinces, they want to know all the people, not just those in the cities, "because" says Mrs. Banks, "it is the little people of any country who make that country. We want to see those people, in the mines and on the farms, in the logging camps and in the villages. We are going to travel all over British Columbia and get to know those people."

• •

NOEL

THE snow is somehow whiter now
That holds itself against the bough.

Hushed is the wind, most hushed and still
Against the farthest holy hill.

Each little house is set alight
Against the joy of Christmas night.

Somewhere a sound of bells drifts down
Above the rooftops of the town.

And in the sky a star of fire
Above the tallest church's spire

Older than time, has come to keep
A vigil while the children sleep.

MONA GOULD

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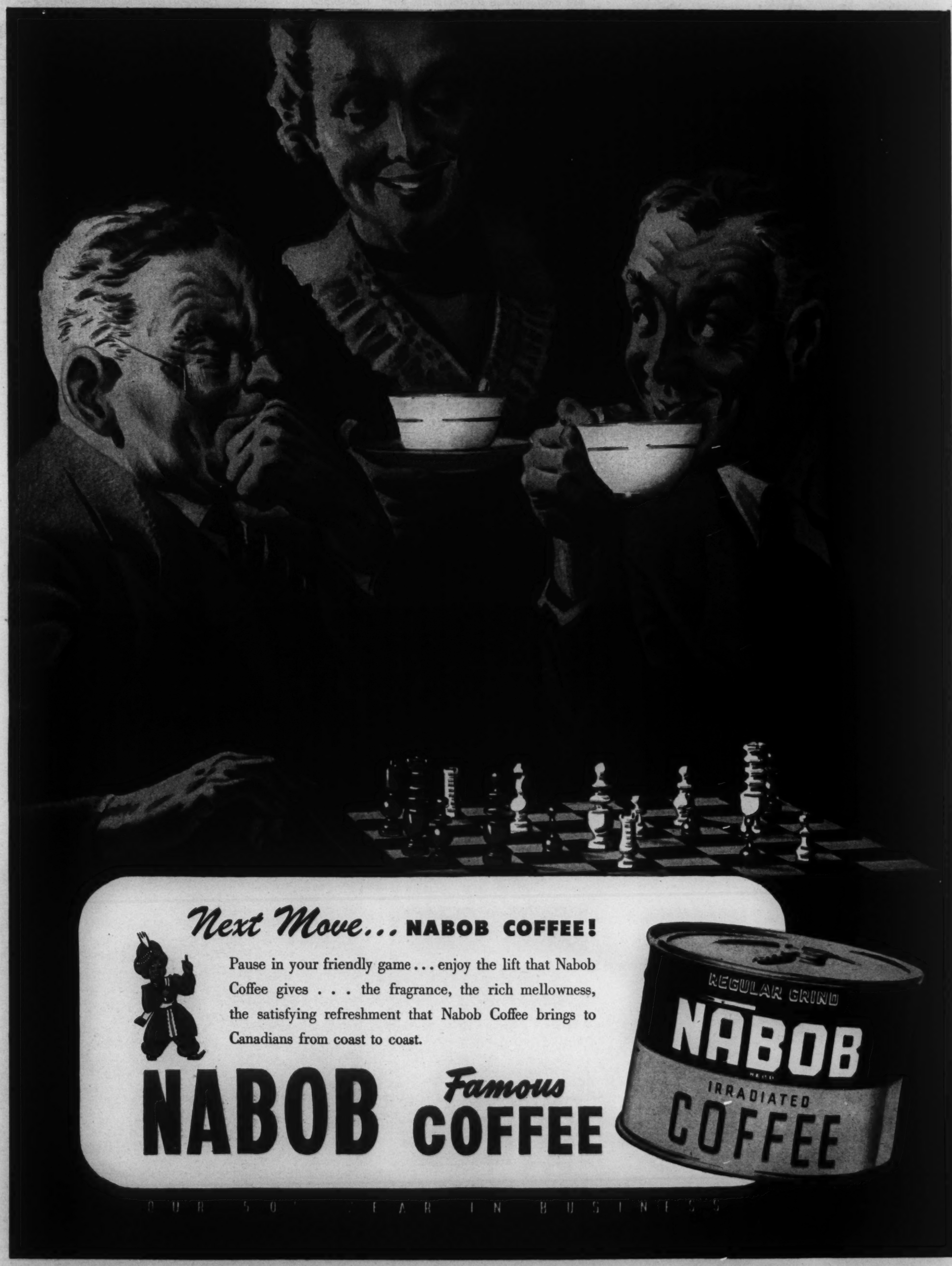

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Perfume For the Christmas Day of Gift Getting and of Giving

By ISABEL MORGAN

NOT the least of their attractions as gifts, is the fact that, like books, no woman can possess too many perfumes. It used to be the thing for old-fashioned novelists to write of their heroines as trailing a characteristic perfume, but this may have been because the choice was very much more restricted then than it is today. The modern woman likes to change her perfume frequently, for the too-constant use of one perfume is apt to dull her appreciation of its delights.

The art of the perfumer, which goes hand in hand with that of the chemist, has brought forth a whole symphony of fine perfumes ranging from the artlesss fragrance of summer clover to the sultry permeations of the Orient's sandalwood, chypre and musk. In between these are all the variations from the single flower odors to the blend of many fragrances called a "bouquet."

Today's woman chooses the perfume she wears for its fitness to the place, the time and the occasion. She does not, if her sense of fitness is in working order, wear an extremely sophisticated perfume in the early hours of the day—any more than she would wear a dress spangled with sequins at the breakfast table. In general, floral odors are most suitable for the petite and feminine type. Exotic, mysterious scents seem to belong to the taller, more dramatic girl.

It is not always a sound idea to be too closely guided by the age of the recipient for whom one is selecting a perfume. A grandmother, for instance, is more apt to be delighted by the compliment delicately implied in a perfume that suggests worldly gaiety rather than a life by the fireside.

Of course, all these considerations may safely be forgotten by the male purchaser of the perfume gift. The fact that a man liked it well enough to choose it for her is sufficient for any woman. For its history down through the ages shows that perfume is a refined form of feminine lure.

Following is a brief review of some of the perfumes to be found in the shops this Christmastide, with a word or two descriptive of their characters:

On The Scent

Blue Grass . . . a fresh, sparkling fragrance, with a seemingly universal appeal for women of all ages and all degrees of sophistication; It's You . . . belongs with evening formality; White Orchid . . . another way of saying "orchids to you." (Elizabeth Arden.)

Golden Hour . . . a "special occasion" perfume; Yu. . .a rich and dramatic fragrance in the French tradition; Pink Clover . . . a breath from summer's sun-drenched fields of clover; Honeysuckle. . . gentle, rather sweet, and uncomplicated. (Harriet Hubbard Ayer.)

No. 5 and No. 22 . . . you might call them perfume classics; Gardenia . . . for the woman of very definite tastes—all of them on the *de luxe* side; Cuir de Russie . . . reproduces the distinctive aroma of Russian leather, plus a few nuances of its own. (Chanel.)

Nosegay . . . sweet, romantic as a parasol; Flutter . . . a light fragrance, youthful in character. (Dorothy Gray.)

Gemey . . . light and gay and a good choice for the young as well as the not-so-young; Violet Sec . . . catches the fugitive fragrance of the little flower whose name it bears. (Richard Hudnut.)

Cuir . . . a "dry" perfume in which the aroma of flowers is blended with the odor of Oriental leather. It is necessary to wait at least fifteen minutes in order to appreciate the fragrance it produces; Flèches . . . evokes thoughts of a warm greenhouse with its fresh fragrance of green wet leaves, moss and flowers; Tropiques . . . concert of tropical flower and fruit fragrances, with undertones of spice; Conquete . . . a blend of chypre and roses; Bocages . . . springtime mélange of lily of the valley and lilac; Peut-Etre . . . an interpretation of the gardens of France when roses are in full bloom and their perfume mingles with that of the blossoms of linden trees. (Lancôme.)

Dulcinea . . . a jasmine bouquet, very feminine, light and pleasantly conservative; Risque . . . amber musk, one of those uninhibited perfumes usually described by the word "smouldering"; Heartbeat . . . a floral blend that is festive and light in key; Desert Flower . . .light, subtle, lasting fragrance. (Leigh.)

A Bientôt . . . gay and sparkling; Tweed . . . a breath of the outdoors, but the outdoors of meadow and moor rather than that of woods and flowers and, incidentally, one of this house's best-loved perfumes; Shanghai . . . the Occident's version of an Oriental perfume with undertones of musk; Gardenia . . . sweet and heady essence of the gardenia, a few drops to be used with discretion; Miracle . . . spicy, Oriental in character and verging on the exotic. (Lenthéric.)

Fleurs d'Amour and Blue Carnation . . . these are dry perfumes in powder form to be used on the skin, or sprinkled among gloves or lingerie. The scent, which is released gradually, is lasting. (Roger & Gallet.)

White Flame . . . sparkling and sophisticated in character; Heaven-Sent . . . flowery yet subtle; Town . . . suggests urbane luxury; Country . . . brings to mind the dry, crisp fragrance of woods in autumn. (Helena Rubinstein.)

Bond Street . . . a bouquet of distinction and regal character. (Yardley.)

Ruby Cook

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No, your eyes do not deceive you. The "flowers" that crown this upswept coiffure are made of real hair. The flower piece, which is detachable, is one of the hair accessories originated for evening wear by Guillaume of Paris. They match the color of the wearer's hair or, for spectacular effect, differ in shade. Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Arden.

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WELLAND, ONT.	Rosberg's Ltd.	VANCOUVER, B.C.	New York Fur Co. Ltd.

Traditional Christmas Reading to Enhance the Festive Eve

By EILEEN MORRIS

THERE are certain well-loved traditions observed at Christmas in every Canadian home; greeting cards on the mantel, a holly wreath at the window and the glowing tree are part of the magic of the season. The young fry particularly enjoy each small ceremony, and for their sake, as well as your own, you may be interested in adding new moments of enjoyment to the festivities.

One tradition revived in recent years is that of gathering the family together on Christmas Eve and reading aloud. Perhaps the practice is well established in your home; if not, begin this year, choosing your favorite passages from the world's books, to re-read on the most beautiful night of the year. Assembled here are a few of the more celebrated Christmas stories.

The New Testament sets the mood, taking us back through the centuries to the first Christmas Eve, when the star appeared to lead shepherds and wise men to Bethlehem, where Mary wrapped her babe in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

The most famous Yuletide story is "Christmas Carol", with the grasping, withered figure of Scrooge listening in terror to the message of Christmas Past; and Tiny Tim, shouting an immortal "God bless us, every one!" The sentimental genius of Dickens popularized this season in England and America, and he is the patron saint of the jovial Christmas spirit.

Children's Share

The United States' master of the short story, O. Henry, gave us a touching Christmas love story, "Gift of the Magi". A penniless couple, very much in love, determine to give each other a Christmas gift. The young wife sacrifices her long hair to buy a watch chain; her husband sells his watch to buy combs.

From Victor Hugo's stirring "Les Miserables" comes a short, compassionate scene "The Bishop and the Candlesticks", concerning the freed convict, Jean Valjean, and the good Bishop, whose godliness was a revelation to an embittered soul. Although not strictly a Christmas story, this piece has a special poignancy when read in this assembly.

Woollcott's collected sketches, "Long, Long Ago" include "Hoofbeats on a Bridge", expressing the universal nostalgia of childhood Christmases.

Let the children of the family share in this experience, too! You will be pleasantly surprised to find their current favorites were once yours. So, settle back and listen to "A Visit from St. Nicholas".

"He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed, when I saw him, in spite of myself."

Dr. Moore wrote this pleasing rhyme for the delight of his own children, and received nary a cent for bringing Santa Claus to this continent.

The smallest may offer this sprightly verse:

"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner
Eating his Christmas pie
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum
And said, 'What a good boy am I!'"

From "Little Women" the junior miss will recall a delightful Christmas in the March household, when kind Mr. Laurence presents Meg with her first silk dress, and Mr. March returns to his dear girls.

Willa Cather's "Shadows on the Rock" gives a lovely picture of the reverent habitants of the colony of Quebec gathered about a crêche that has come over hostile seas from France to thrill the good souls who have climbed the long hill in crisp snowy weather to view the familiar tableau.

The brush cut boy may add Thomas Hardy's merry country folk celebrating a Wessex Yuletide in "Under the Greenwood Tree" by going the rounds, and singing the old carols by lantern light with, at the close, a hearty "Merry Christmas to ye!"

Two fairy tales of old may end the reading hour, "The Little Match Girl" and "The Happy Prince". How sad, but how beautiful they are!

You may choose but one or two of these, or perhaps there are many others that you would prefer. But whatever is read on Christmas Eve will weave its own particular magic into the spell of the night. As a log is added to the fire, and the book is passed from hand to hand, you may decide that here is a tradition worth marking every year. Merry Christmas reading!

PATIENCE FOR PATIENTS

THEY tell us that dentists are scarcer than butter,
That if you have toothache you'll have to be still,
For no one will heed any cries that you utter;
That hole in your molar there's no one to fill.

For patience is easy, and better than training
A host of young men that will clutter the work.
Just exercise will-power and cease your complaining;
Tie your tooth to the door knob and give it a jerk.

They'll help us in future (they murmur, to melt us)
When they finish the jobs they are buried beneath,
If we wait with what patience the gods may have dealt us.
The promise rings hollow—and—so do the teeth!

SOPHIA A. JAMIESON

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Mrs. Clifton Ventures Into The Realms of Higher Education

By FREDERIC MANNING

"YOU know," remarked Mrs. Clifton, not looking up from the booklet she was reading, "you can study the most amazing number of things."

Mr. Clifton raised his eyes from his book. "What things," he asked, "and where?"

Mrs. Clifton's tone intimated that the question was slightly stupid. "Why the University extension courses, of course."

"How am I to know what you are reading? You leap about from book to book like a—a gazelle, if there is such a thing as a book reading gazelle. I don't think even the gazelle boy could read. However, what's so amazing about their courses?"

Undisturbed by her husband's sarcasm, Mrs. Clifton replied, "They have courses in French and German and Chinese and Interior Decorating and . . ."

"They sound interesting, but not amazing to me," Mr. Clifton interrupted. "Anyway, what about it?"

Mrs. Clifton eyed him speculatively. "I think I'll go down and register for something."

"What?"

"Well, I thought I might do some French to perfect my accent, it's so long since we have been in France and maybe we can go there in a year or so, so I thought—"

Pardon My Accent

"It's an idea," her husband cut in, "but I doubt that any class method will do much for your accent. Why not take some private lessons if you want to brush up?"

"Oh, I think it would be fun in a class. They have advanced classes, it says here. Only . . ."

When Mrs. Clifton paused, Mr. Clifton raised his eye-brows, "Well?"

"I don't want to go down there in the evening alone."

"You could hardly call being one of a few thousand seekers after culture being alone."

"I was just wondering . . ." her voice trailed away.

Mr. Clifton was used to this habit and knew it usually meant he was going to be involved so he hurried into the breach. "Why not get Marg to go with you? Her French could do with some polishing."

She was ready for him. "Marg is thinking of the Interior Decorating course but it comes on Thursday and French is on Wednesday, so I thought you might come along."

"I've managed for years to make waiters understand what I want, so why change now? I admit the sign language has helped considerably, but still, I doubt that polishing my accent will make much difference."

"You could take something else then. All the classes start at the same time, so we could go and come together."

This surprised Mr. Clifton slightly. His wife had never been one to hold back if she really wanted to do some particular thing. "What's the matter?" he asked.

Classes At Eight

"Well," his wife replied hesitatingly, "Marg says the crowds are terrific, so many returned men and all."

"Since when have returned men bothered you? Do you think they are all extension course wolves?"

"Don't be silly," she retorted. "I just want company, that's all."

Mr. Clifton doubted that statement but said he would look over the list of courses and see.

A few evenings later he came in before dinner and told his wife he had looked in at the University and registered for a course in English Prose starting the following Wednesday. Mrs. Clifton was delighted and said they would have to have an early dinner as the classes began at eight o'clock. She would speak to Essy.

The following Wednesday Mr. Clifton arrived home early to find his wife was out. He called to Essy and asked her what time they were having dinner. Essy said at the usual time, seven-thirty.

"But the classes are at eight, Essy. We shall have to have dinner early. Didn't Mrs. Clifton tell you?"

She hadn't.

Shortly after Mrs. Clifton arrived in, full to bursting of the matinee she and Marg had been at.

"Look," said Mr. Clifton, interrupting her account, "we shall be late if we don't have dinner at once. How did you come to forget to tell Essy about it?"

"Tell Essy what?"

"That tonight was our extension course night and that we shall have to leave the house by seven-thirty, what with the parking problem and . . ."

"Oh," said his wife airily, "I for-

NONE TO A CUSTOMER

IN the stores there are toasters and roasters,
Alarm clocks to charm me from sleep,
There are notebooks with zippers,
And finger-nail clippers,
A bicycle, airplane or jeep—

(I'm sorry to say, there are no shirts today).

There are cocktail sets, schooners and coasters,
Linoleum squares for the floor,
Flints that spark when they oughta,
Pens that write under water,
New razors and blades by the score—

(The outlook is bleak for new shirts this week).

There are lip-lures to weather warm kisses,
And soaps to yield lovelier skins,
Sprays to heal laryngitis,
Plugs to deal with corditis,
And perfumes as tempting as sins—

(A shirt sir? I fear, there'll be no more this year).

There's a suit, blouse or fur for the Mrs.,
Even redingote, jodhpurs and quirt,
While for me there are ties—
Naughty ties, sporty ties,
If only you'll sell me a shirt!
A $2, low-collar,
Fused collar, no-collar,
Boiled, soiled or sanforized shirt!

FRED S. RAWLINSON

"Mom says to get the kind with the Green Giant's picture"
FINE FOODS OF CANADA, LIMITED, TECUMSEH, ONTARIO

got to tell you. Marg and I are going on Thursday night instead. Thursday is Essy's day out so we can have dinner down somewhere near the University and go on from there. We can meet you."

Decidedly annoyed, Mr. Clifton said distinctly, "The class I joined is on Wednesday, not Thursday, and so is your French class."

His wife was doing things to her hair in front of a looking-glass and seemed somewhat preoccupied as she replied, "Oh, we're not taking French. Marg thought it would be fun to study Chinese."

"Chinese!" Mr. Clifton almost bellowed. "What in God's name will you do with Chinese? I understand it requires a lifetime and you and Marg will in all . . ."

Turning on him one of her most child-like looks, Mrs. Clifton said sweetly, "We don't expect to *speak* Chinese, at least, not this year. We just thought it would be useful when we go to the museum and see all those old Chinese characters."

Mr. Clifton snorted. "The only old Chinese characters you will come in contact with will probably be in a laundry. Look here, I'm stuck with a course in English Prose because you said . . ."

"Well, we changed our mind," his wife interrupted with regal finality. "If you and Jim can't find something to do on Thursday evenings . . ."

"But that isn't the point," he retorted.

Mrs. Clifton started upstairs. "You had better hurry if you want to get to your class on time. Tell Essy you're in a hurry." She went blithely on.

"All right," he shouted after her, "but I warn you Jim and I will go out on the town tomorrow night, and if we come back good and tight Marg can blame you and I hope we do and she does."

There was no reply from upstairs.

The next night found Mr. Clifton by himself. Jim had a hurried call out of town so Marg had called for his wife, leaving him to review his English Prose efforts.

Chinese Puzzle

It was after eleven-thirty when his wife returned. She seemed somewhat dazed and was not very communicative until she was settled with a drink.

"Well," said Mr. Clifton finally. "Can you read a laundry ticket?"

This didn't even get a smile from his wife. "No, we can't," she said, "and it's all your fault."

"My fault," Mr. Clifton exclaimed in surprise. "How in God's name do you figure *that* out?"

"Well, you said the classes were in Convocation Hall and . . ."

"Convocation Hall, nothing," he snorted. "I told you they were in University College, across the campus from Convocation Hall."

"Well," said his wife in a slightly bewildered tone, "I'm sure you said Convocation Hall. Anyway," she hurried on as her husband was about to break in, "that's where we went and they told us to go to the Museum."

"You're crazy," said her husband inelegantly, "of course the Chinese *Collection* is at the Museum but the *course* is at University College. You want to talk Chinese, not look at it, don't you?"

"Well, it was very interesting anyway," his wife replied, a bit wearily. "It was a play."

"Do you mean to tell me that they started you on a Chinese *play* before you could understand a laundry check?"

"Oh don't be silly," his wife replied impatiently. "You and your laundry checks. The play was in English, of course, but we had to buy another series."

"Look," said Mr. Clifton, "let me get this straight. Are you taking a course in Chinese or Drama?"

"I don't think we're doing either," said his wife somewhat vaguely.

"Let me see what you bought."

Mrs. Clifton passed over a ticket. Mr. Clifton studied it for a moment and then burst into loud laughter. "This is a ticket for a series of plays in the Museum theatre and tonight was the only Chinese item on it. How you ever hit on the one night . . ." Mr. Clifton gazed on his wife in wonder.

"Yes," she said "that's what we thought. It was very interesting though, no scenery and no curtain, but a man wandering around with props and your imagination. We loved it."

Mr. Clifton gazed at his wife almost in awe. When she got involved like this he just gave up. They sipped their drinks for a few minutes in silence before he asked, "What about the course. When do you start that?"

Another Drink

Mrs. Clifton held out her glass which she had quickly emptied at his question. "I think I'll have another drink," she said.

Her husband poured out another and handed it to her. "Well?" he asked.

"We have decided not to go on with the Chinese. Marg found out that there is a wonderful course in pottery at the Central Tech. We think we will go there and make things." Mrs. Clifton was suddenly all animation. "We can probably make enough things before Christmas for all our presents."

"What sort of things?"

Oh, jam pots and lamp-bases or bowls. You know, useful and practical things." She was very pleased. "Don't you think it much more sensible than Chinese?"

"The idea is all right," he said, "but I'm willing to bet you'll be damn lucky if you come away with a couple of ash trays to distribute among your admiring friends and relatives."

Mrs. Clifton's look had a bit of disdain in it as Mr. Clifton reached for the decanter.

SONNET FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

ALONG the busy, snowdrest city street,
I watch the hurried Christmas shoppers go;
Within their hearts and eyes a vivid glow
Of happiness, snow swirling at their feet.

Listless, I watch the eager children pass,
Lips red as holly berries, eyes ashine
With joy expectant, laughing into mine,
Who can see Christmas through Time's looking glass.

Such joy as might be mine again if I
Should conquer time, and dream of childish things;
Of Santa Claus and reindeers riding by,
Of Christmas trees, and angels with thin wings
Above the popcorn balls upon each bough—
The peace of Christmas on each well-remembered brow!

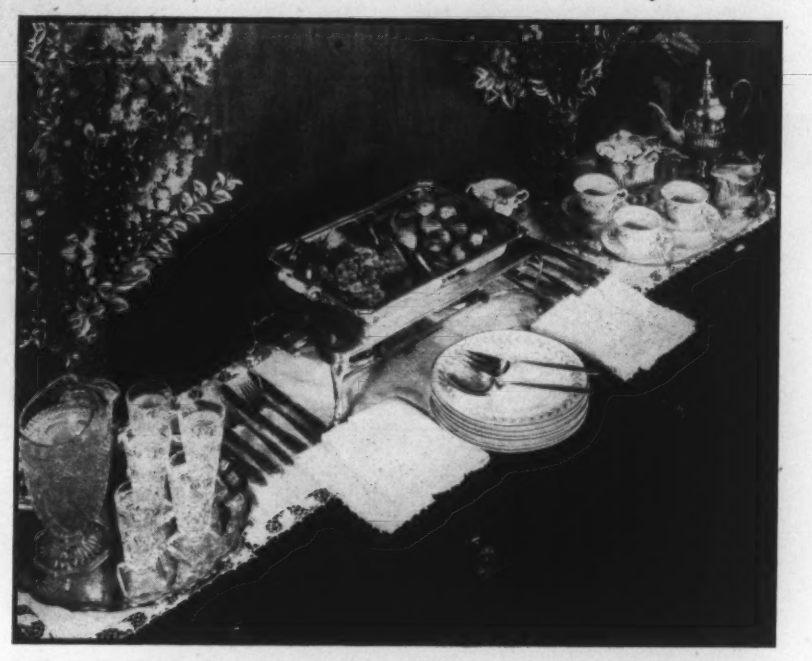
H. M. STACKHOUSE

CONCERNING FOOD

Mr. Den Dooven Lays Garland at the Feet of the Kitchen's Queen

By JANET MARCH

RESTAURANT proprietors may not have liked Mr. Den Dooven, ex-chef of the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York, saying that "the average housewife is a far better cook than present restaurant personnel," but it certainly gave the little woman a lift. He went on to say that "cooking is an art and a good cook must know how to coordinate brains, heart and hands to become a master craftsman." We always knew about the brains and the hands being necessary, but where the heart comes in—save in the struggle to keep the grocer's bill down and Junior full of what he likes to eat—I can't see.



Self-service hath charms for early and late comers to the Sunday breakfast table. Fruit juice, coffee, with a hot dish in center of buffet, are arranged on an embroidered Irish linen runner and two place mats.

The love of eating in restaurants, save in a great city which boasts a variety of famous eating places, seems to be ruled by age. The very young hate it because they have to wait instead of playing till the last moment and then falling on their dinner. From about seven or eight on into the teens there seems to be a tendency to think that any restaurant food is better than the home brew. Dry old pancakes with watery syrup, tomato sandwiches with no butter or mayonnaise aboard, beets which taste as if they had tangled with the kindling, all slide down, probably because it is enchanting to watch the other diners. All a tired combination cook and mother has to say is "Let's eat out" and there is a hurried thud of feet.

Unfortunately age brings discrimination. Trying to spread a minute piece of butter over a couple of dry rolls while endlessly waiting, and then winning a lukewarm apparently saltless dinner loses its charm round about fifteen, and again mother is sent back to the stove seven days a week. The wonder of Junior accepting with pleasure that small tough piece of steak is past. Allow half a pound, if you wish to please, and cook it rare and serve burning hot. All very flattering to one's cooking powers, but it would be marvellous to have a good reasonable restaurant near.

Mr. Den Dooven claims that "good chefs and cooks have been principally immigrants in both the United States and Canada," and here is a powerful argument for loosening up on immigration regulations. Let's let in anyone with a *cordon bleu* who will agree to work at cooking, irrespective of their race or political affiliations. Good cooking is international and important.

For those of us whose families keep us at it at home here is a not too time consuming menu.

Mushroom Soup

Pot Roast
Green Salad

Chocolate Soufflé

Coffee

Mushroom Soup

½ pound of mushrooms chopped stalks and heads
3 tablespoons of fat
2½ tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of chopped parsley
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoonful of chopped onion
4 cups of milk
½ cup of cream

Melt the fat and stir in the flour, add the salt and pepper and the milk and stir till the mixture thickens. Put in the top of the double boiler, add the mushrooms and the onion and cook for about three-quarters of an hour. Strain, rubbing all you can of the mushrooms through the sieve. Re-heat and add the cream and parsley and serve.

Pot Roast

3-4 pound blade roast of beef
3 tablespoons of fat
1 tablespoon of flour
1½ cups of hot water
Salt and pepper
4 onions
8 medium carrots and
8 or 9 smallish potatoes peeled whole—
1 cup of tomatoes (canned)
1 bay leaf
A pinch of cloves
A pinch of sweet basil
A pinch of thyme

Melt the fat in the roasting pan or large casserole you intend to use and brown the piece of meat on all sides. Then put it in the oven, which should not be above 325°, and dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Add the water and the bay leaf and spices and cook tightly covered for two hours. If necessary add more water at intervals (this will depend on the piece of meat). Slice the onions and the carrots and arrange them on, and around the meat with the potatoes and the cup of tomatoes and cook another hour. Serve as it is unless the gravy is too thin, in which case take out the meat and vegetables and thicken it with a little flour and then pour over the meat. Serve a green salad with French dressing on side plates with the pot roast.

Chocolate Soufflé

2 tablespoonfuls of butter
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
1 square of unsweetened chocolate
2 tablespoonfuls of boiling water
4 tablespoonfuls of sugar
½ teaspoon of vanilla
Pinch of salt
3 eggs
¾ cup of milk

Melt the butter and add the flour and then the milk and cook till the mixture thickens. Melt the chocolate in the hot water and add it to the milk mixture, then stir in the sugar salt and vanilla. Beat the egg yolks and add them, and let cool. Beat the whites till they are very stiff and fold them in with the salt added to the egg whites. Oven poach in a moderate oven of about 325° till it is set. This takes about three-quarters of an hour. Serve at once.

• •

ON THE PERFECT FOOD

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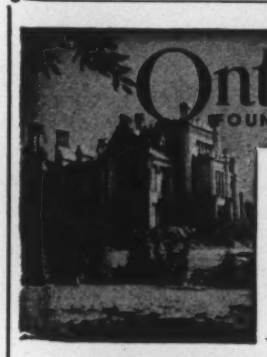

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CALENDAR ON REQUEST

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Sugarless BUT Sweet

MAGIC Honey Pound Cake

1½ c. seedless raisins
¾ c. shortening
¾ c. honey
3 eggs, well beaten
2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour
2¼ tsp. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. salt
¾ tsp. vanilla extract
¾ tsp. lemon extract

Rinse raisins; drain; dry on towel—cut fine with scissors. Work shortening with spoon until fluffy and creamy; gradually add honey, while continuing to work with a spoon. Add beaten eggs, and blend. Gradually stir in sifted dry ingredients; beat with spoon until smooth. Add extracts, raisins; stir to blend. Bake in greased, lightly floured 9" x 5" x 3" pan at 300°F. for 2 hours.

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"Eating Out" a Stern Test in the Not-So-Merry England of Today

By SHAEN ORR

EATING out in England today is not sport; it is a call to arms — and very muscular ones at that. The Knights of Old prepared themselves for the joust and the tourney. Their descendants prepare themselves to "eat out."

First choose your restaurant, cafe, tea shop, or hotel. This is really unimportant because the result is always the same. The first golden rule is "Eat Early." By mid-day there is little space and no food. By one p.m. there is none of either. (Too bad.)

Well now; having arrived at the hostelry of your choice you find that the rest of Britain has had the same idea. With cow-like patience and sore feet you now take your place in the queue. It is very cold. It is very damp. It is at the same time curiously stuffy. There is an all-pervading odor of damp tweed, fish, chicory and rubber. Everyone is very tired and hardly able to speak. No one attempts to move out of place.

After perhaps half an hour the queue moves forward a few inches and you find yourself inside the door. It is now drier but indefinitely stuffier and draughtier. Years pass away. You begin to remember incidents in your childhood. Your feet have stopped aching but now feel like two watermelons imprisoned in small hollow door handles. The child ahead of you says, "Mummy, aren't we going to have anything to eat"? You have an unwarrantable desire to strike her.

At last you find yourself at the top of the queue, and a moment later are summoned to a place at one of the tables. This may have a tablecloth in which case you will pay more for the same food. It may have no tablecloth. I shouldn't worry if I were you.

It's a one-piece dress with look of a two-piecer. Blouse of this New York dress is fireman's red jersey with turtle neck and bishop sleeves. The fly front skirt is gray tweed.

Hobson's Choice

Do not be troubled that you will not be able to make up your mind what to eat. The government has already done that to a large extent.

You may have soup. It will have different names but don't bother, it is just soup. You may have a piece of bread if you specially ask for it; not unless. It is possible that you may also be allowed a piece of *butter*. It is the same size as a postage stamp and the same thickness but has no gum on the back. You may have a glass of water if you ask for it four times. After this the waiter or waitress will dislike you acutely. *Now* for the main dish.

You may have sausages, Welsh Rabbit, fish or fish cakes. There might be macaroni cheese. At some of the grander places there may be "Choice of cold meats and salad." (Dear friend, let me beg you, never attempt this dish.)

Until Lease-Lend packed up there was also spam; that wonderful little friend of all the world. He was lovely cold. He was heavenly hot with gravy. Now he is no more. One of the modern poets has honored his passing in the following tragic lines:

Lease-Lend
Is at an end.
No more Spam.
Damn.

Let us now deal shortly with the dishes before mentioned.

Sausages. Before bread rationing these were made of bread. But now —who knows? Their skins are even tougher than before and they are the same shape as previously, in which respects they resemble the British people.

Welsh Rabbit. This is an interesting dish being neither Welsh nor a rabbit. Upon a large square of sodden toast lies an orange glutinous mass smelling faintly of cheese. It is guaranteed to remain glued to the gums for hours, thereby reminding you that you have eaten. This is a good point.

Fish. This used to be fried until the fat ration was again reduced. Now it is mostly steamed. It is better fried; more to grit your teeth into; and the color is pretty and bright. The steamed variety is apt to wander round the plate looking sad, and reminds you of Oxydol.

Well, It's Filling

Fish Cake. This is an intriguing dish and very filling but do not for one instant imagine it contains fish. It is a round flat cake made from improperly mashed potato, through which some fish must have hurried at a great rate on its way to catch a train. Thus a faint odor of fish remains in the same way that a man with a cigar passing through a room leaves the scent of it behind him.

Now dear friend, do not be discouraged. There are also vegetables. You may have potatoes boiled or mashed, cabbage (very soggy), carrots (very dry) or turnip (very lumpy). You may also have a "sweet," but I wouldn't because it isn't — if you see what I mean, and of course there is no fruit. Have biscuits and cheese. You will enjoy these. The biscuits will be very small, because all the flour has gone to Europe. The cheese will be very, very small for the same reason. There is still your pat of butter—or have you eaten it?

You may have coffee now. You will enjoy this because you had no idea coffee could taste like that. It can though. I don't think they will let you have any sugar or milk in it, but you can try what charm will do.

Please leave a tip under the plate. If you are still hungry there is nothing to stop you standing in another queue down the street, except of course that by now it will be after one p.m. and there will be nothing left. Better make friends with a local inhabitant who will take you home and knock something up for you out of nothing. Anyway you'll be able to sit down.

• •

HOW TO WIN

—Extract from page 12 of "How To Win For The Union", "A Handbook for U.A.W.-C.I.O. Stewards and Committeemen" (revised Feb. 1943) published by the International Education Department, U.A.W.-C.I.O., 1324 Maccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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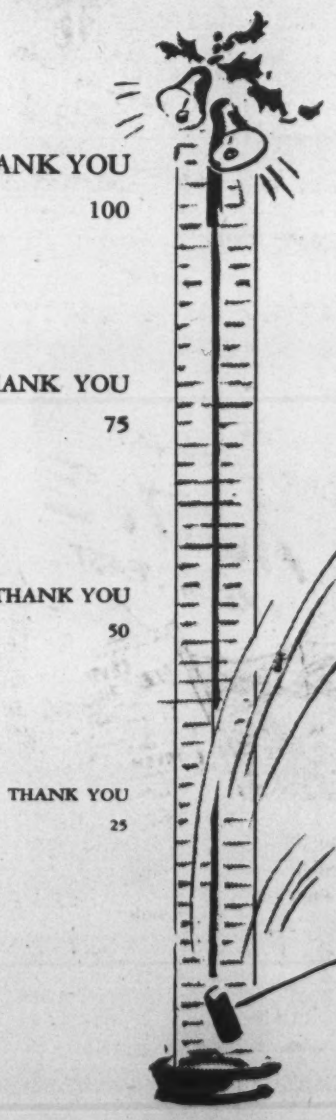

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

THE OTHER PAGE

The Gorgon Christmas

By DAVID BROCK

WHY are your parents so *slow* on Christmas Day? Not just slow to wake up, and stupidly lethargic while they get the sleep out of their system, but slow the whole day through? It is a queer kind of lassitude that overwhelms them. It can not be entirely accounted for by mere comparison with your own poor little brain which is ticking over much too fast for its own good—and it's little you know of that! Years later when you are a grown-up (God help you), you realize that some of this slowness was subjective enough; your thoughts must have been jostling each other like whirling electrons, and the clocks stood almost still. *O lente, lente currite, noctis equi?* Why, the horses of the night (and of the day too) not only ran slowly, they balked completely. And so no matter how your parents hurried, they appeared to creep.

But there was a real slowness too. It was partly relaxation after their busy days and weeks of preparation, and especially a reaction from their frantic Christmas Eve. And in your father's case, Old King Alcohol may have had a little to do with it, later in the day, though you'll never know for sure. And then, they deliberately leaned back, as it were, and chewed their enjoyment of your delirium—a small price for all the trouble they had gone to, but you grudged it, if it ever occurred to you as a price. Probably the only thing that occurred to you about any deliberateness in this slowness was that they were being deliberately mean or at least provocative, those petrified parents. You had known, from agonizing experience in other years, that the Gorgon Christmas would turn them to stone, but it wasn't any easier to bear for being expected.

They were slow to wake, those people who on other days had often risen shockingly early and dragged you down to breakfast in the rudest way. They lay in bed drinking tea, and your father smoked. On most days you were not enough of a moralist (even if you were a little girl) to object to smoking before breakfast, but on Christmas Day you saw it for the sin it was.

They were slow to dress. In the name of heaven, why dress at all on Christmas morning? But if you *must* dress, it can be done as a fireman dresses, with a wild minimum of efficiency, some buttons done wrong and others not at all, and with slippers and kerchief and gown to replace shoes and collar and tie and gent's holiday suiting. And your father, who always boasted he could shave in one minute flat, took ten minutes or more and treated each hair individually.

They ate slowly. Why did they even attempt a meal? Who can eat when his stomach is fluttering among his lungs? Only the very crass or very stubborn. And your father smoked again and even talked, a thing he usually abominated at breakfast. After which, he suddenly decided to get some wood from the cellar for a fire to make the "present-room" more cheerful, and all this took unendurable hours.

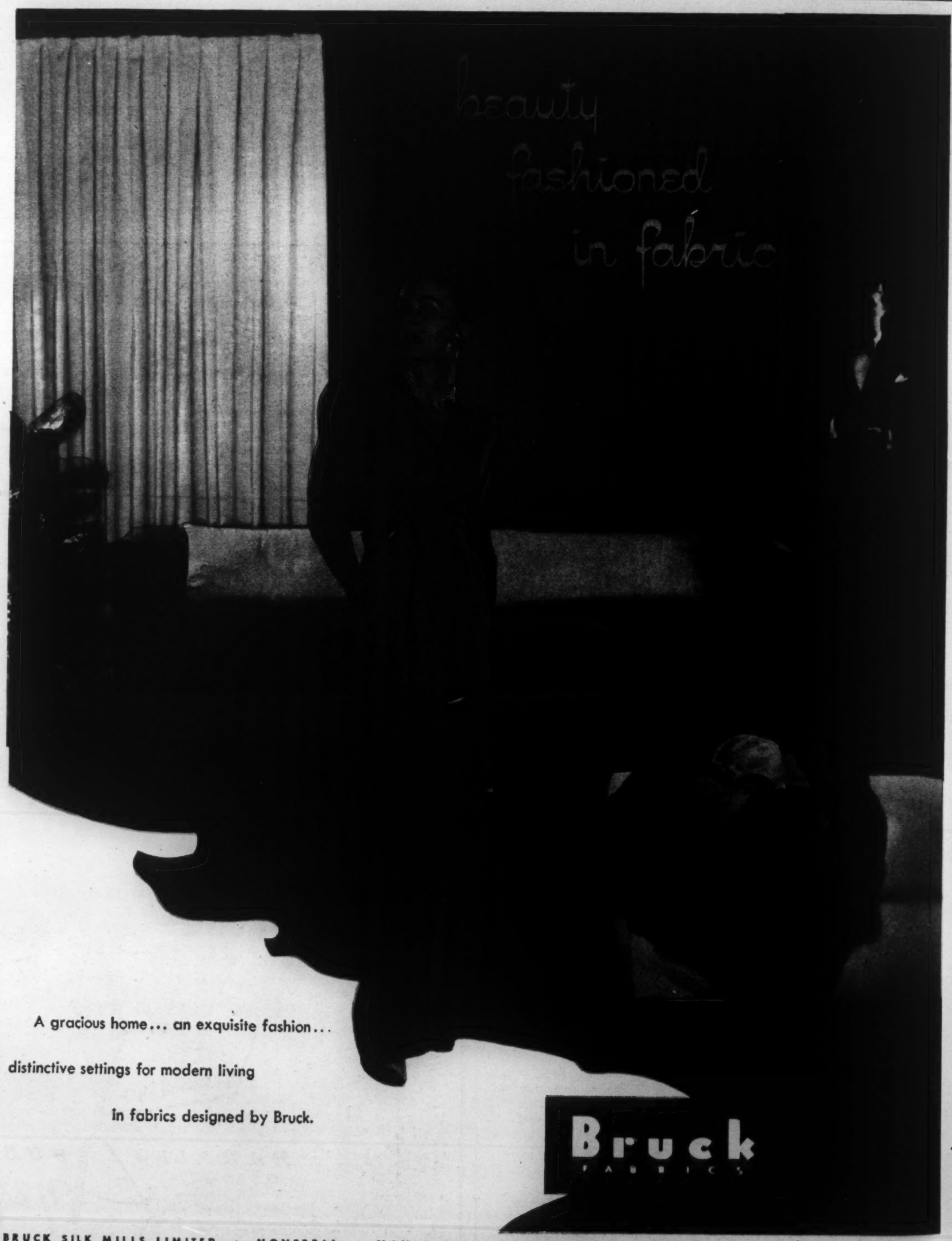
AT LAST there was a Grand March in which all the family joined. This was torture too, but of a pleasantly masochistic sort; even a child can appreciate a little delaying ritual if it leads to heaven, and you all knew where the Grand March would end. Three times round the dining-room table, while your father imitated the bagpipes playing *Cabar Faidhe* (the march of the Seaforths), and then into the Present Room—once, oddly enough, only the common old library. The youngest led the procession, the second youngest next, and so on, which was not so unfair as it sounds, for it meant that everyone could see into the room over the heads of his juniors—could see in, that is, when the youngest had unlocked the door with the key he carried on a cushion held in stiff and trembling arms.

Then the procession broke up and there was a scramble to find your chair, upon which were piled parcels that overflowed onto the floor. When you got older you were promoted from a chair to a table. It wasn't that there was any particular lack of tables; they were simply too high. Once again your parents were frozen and crept to their tables with a curious hesitation. You might almost have thought, but for your knowledge of human greed, that they were more interested in watching you than in rushing to their own parcels.

You didn't exactly mind their watching you, if that was their queer desire, even though it meant having to assume a certain theatrical surprise during the unwrapping of known objects. But what you really resented was having your brothers watch you, for it meant that their piles would last longer than your own. And their piles always did last longer, somehow. If they were older than you they managed to spin out their pleasures more calculatingly, and they would come over from time to time to show you how to work it when they liked the look of one of your toys. If they were younger than you they fumbled with the string and groped helplessly with the more intricate toys and generally wasted their time. You, being the only efficient parcel-opener of the lot, and the most imbued with Christmas drunkenness, were always finished first, with a tiny sense of frustration (among all your joy) that was more wistful than greedy—the only greedy ones were the slow ones—that *was* voluptuous, if you like! However, you soon forgot your minute pang in your curiosity to see your brothers' parcels; a decent curiosity (unlike theirs) which had waited until your own delightful toil was done.

Having inspected your brothers' things, and found them miraculously fairly divided, you went to see what was happening at your parents' tables. And there, more heavily paralysed than ever, they had opened one or two parcels each and were *talking* again! It is hard to find a word for such behavior. It was not shameful, exactly, and not quite heresy. It wasn't anti-social. But it was much worse than unimaginative. Were they unbalanced? Presumably not, and yet here they were positively wallowing in an exhibition of will power that might have been superb if it hadn't been merely crafty. Nail walking fakirs were nothing to this.

The hour or so in which you unwrapped your presents had whizzed by. The half-hour in which your brothers finished their own business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was fast enough. But then the clocks resumed their largo while your father unwrapped a parcel or two in twenty minutes, and finally you were sent outside to play with your outdoor toys. Your father's pile was still almost untouched, and you were filled with a great sense of waste.

His morning was further drawn-out by trips to the garden to help you with a toy aeroplane — wonderful things, planes, in those days. Or to the garden for earth with which to put out the fire your mother had started in the chimney. Every Christmas the chimney caught fire soon after the torn wrappings were tossed into the grate; this was an old custom. In the end he went to dinner with his unopened parcels postponed, and this time heresy is not too strong a word. The man didn't quite believe in Christmas at all. The nicest man in the world, but devilish odd.

At dinner there were guests who talked. Your parents knew it was your feast but the guests didn't. It wasn't exactly that you demanded an audience,—your mouth being as full as your heart. But you wanted grown-up topics and noises cleared away, so that you could talk when you liked. The late Sir Walter Raleigh said that education does not mean reading feverishly for the rest of your life, but rather being able to point to an unread book and saying "I could read that book *if I wanted to.*" And thus with all other freedoms. The irrelevant and continuous chat of the grown-ups was not only disrespectful to you Lords of Misrule, but to Christmas itself. In one way it was only a hum and a haze, barely perceptible through the quiltings of insulating food, yet in another way you were well aware of it and it made you impatient as another manifestation of slowness. And how slowly they ate! It was incredible. There was something rather piggish about it. No, not piggish; pigs are good eaters. Cow-like, rather. (The cow is a gourmet and the pig a gourmand, but let it not be forgotten that a gourmet can be deeper in sin than a gourmand, if only because he spends more time at it and has less time for his prayers.)

Once you become sluggish with food you didn't notice the slowness of the grown-ups until you revived and they didn't. Then they got slightly stubborn about games. Once (but he was not asked again) there was actually a guest who organized Bridge—in another man's house he did it, on Christmas Day, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul. It didn't last long, though, — the rebellion organized against this organizer was the only Youth Movement that ever made things move. And your frenzied denunciation of this home-wrecker was your only rudeness ever quoted by your mother within earshot of the young.

Eventually, however, the stickier guests got well stuck into corners and the more human ones shook off their torpor, and the tempo of the party increased. In the games of charades you had a terrific triumph. (You aways played charades at Christmas provided no grown-up suggested it first and made you reject it on principle. Most boys are half women, on their mother's side.) Everyone knew by now about your nasty trick of feinting, acting a hidden word covered by an obvious one, whereupon you had invented the double-feint and acted three words at once.

But horror, horror, horror! Was it really your triumph that made things move so fast now, or was it bedtime? After ignoring you all day, the clocks began to fix you with those two holes in their faces that were really eyes and not for winding. They began to discuss you with their pendulums, and call the grown-ups' attention to you—busybody servants and neighbors that they were. Of course the pedants pointed out that your tea was an hour late already—pedants would.

If you were young enough—and you seemed to be growing younger each minute under a heavy weight of other generations — tea-time was followed by a most sudden bed-time, almost an ambush, and these once-moribund grown-ups seemed not at all lethargic in whisking you off. And then it was Boxing Day before you knew it, and Christmas all gone, and everyone and everything progressing at a more usual speed,—your parents faster and you slower. You had even slowed down enough to play with your new toys, overlooked since yesterday noon . . .

WELL, those Christmases have gone, and that day now whirls by a little faster than any other. And the funny thing is that you are now grateful for all that old slowness. It enables you to see those days in the minutest details, as if photographed by a slow-motion camera. Last year's Christmas, snapped as it whizzed by, is already a blur, but Christmas of twenty or thirty years ago is a long reel of most perfect images—perfect in more than one sense, you now realize, for all your impatience at the time. In spite of your impatience? Because of it, rather. What drew the linked sweetness out? And if Christmas was a Gorgon that turned parents to stone, it also turned your experiences into durable monuments. You can unveil them at will and there they are as fresh as ever ... at any time, that is, except on Christmas Day itself, when your children (you always find) have an impetuous tendency to rush you off your feet.

• •

CHRISTMAS CAROLS, 1946

THE plant's on strike. The pickets' sullen round
Leads ever to another bitter morn.
Black cold the hearth in cottage and in mill,
As cold the stable when the Babe was born.
And peace on earth to alien whisper yields
As man with man confronts a world awry.
The thirty silver pieces, as of old,
Are still the guerdon when men crucify.

"Hark! The Herald Angels sing
Glory to the new-born King."
And, through the night, the wondering voices go
Of children sweetly singing mid the snow.

Words, false and futile, slack as changing tide,
From council chambers and the halls of state,
While innocence and anger dumbly bow,
Drone, mockingly, in fatuous debate.
The little men, by lesser men enthroned,
Fear for the paths of truth beyond their ken;
And the betrayed, their manhood subjugate,
Thrill to the bombast of good will to men.

"Hark! The Herald Angels sing
Glory to the new-born King."
Soft as a prayer, but winging to the skies,
Clear through the night, the songs of children rise.

O little crosses, where you meet the sky
In ridgy groupings on the fields of Gaul,
Or huddle in cruel vales of Italy,
Do restless stirrings mark your shadows' fall?
Must all the brave, unwitting that they died
To foster hate, and avid then to toss
Aside the goblet of their own rich wine,
Wait for the light beneath a bitter Cross?

"Hark! The Herald Angels sing
Glory to the new-born King."
And still the children carol without cease.
Their happy voices hail the Prince of Peace.

O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Robert E. Fulton, Jr., chief designer of the new roadable plane, the airphibian, ready for a flight. To convert the machine from flying to driving takes one person seven minutes. Master switch (large white knob at top of double-duty dashboard) makes it impossible to fly the craft when it is in driving position and vice versa. As a two-seater monoplane airphibian's cruising speed is 125 m.p.h., as an automobile, 45 m.p.h.

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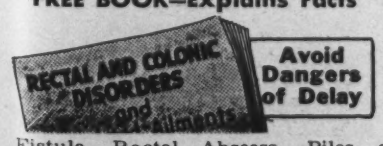

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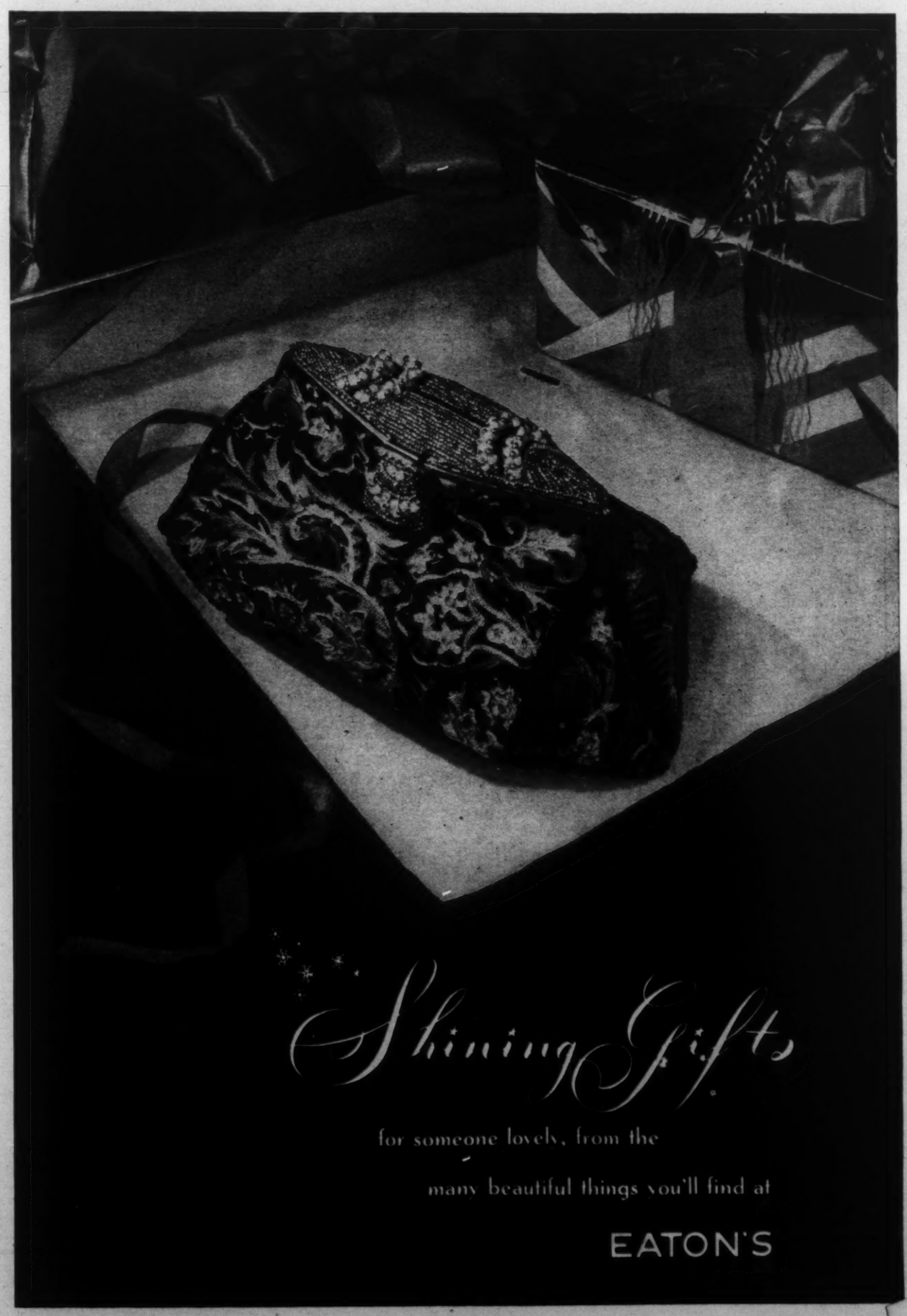


THE OTHER PAGE

The Gorgon Christmas

By DAVID BROCK

WHY are your parents so *slow* on Christmas Day? Not just slow to wake up, and stupidly lethargic while they get the sleep out of their system, but slow the whole day through? It is a queer kind of lassitude that overwhelms them. It can not be entirely accounted for by mere comparison with your own poor little brain which is ticking over much too fast for its own good—and it's little you know of that! Years later when you are a grown-up (God help you), you realize that some of this slowness was subjective enough; your thoughts must have been jostling each other like whirling electrons, and the clocks stood almost still. *O lente, lente currite, noctis equi?* Why, the horses of the night (and of the day too) not only ran slowly, they balked completely. And so no matter how your parents hurried, they appeared to creep.

But there was a real slowness too. It was partly relaxation after their busy days and weeks of preparation, and especially a reaction from their frantic Christmas Eve. And in your father's case, Old King Alcohol may have had a little to do with it, later in the day, though you'll never know for sure. And then, they deliberately leaned back, as it were, and chewed their enjoyment of your delirium—a small price for all the trouble they had gone to, but you grudged it, if it ever occurred to you as a price. Probably the only thing that occurred to you about any deliberateness in this slowness was that they were being deliberately mean or at least provocative, those petrified parents. You had known, from agonizing experience in other years, that the Gorgon Christmas would turn them to stone, but it wasn't any easier to bear for being expected.

They were slow to wake, those people who on other days had often risen shockingly early and dragged you down to breakfast in the rudest way. They lay in bed drinking tea, and your father smoked. On most days you were not enough of a moralist (even if you were a little girl) to object to smoking before breakfast, but on Christmas Day you saw it for the sin it was.

They were slow to dress. In the name of heaven, why dress at all on Christmas morning? But if you *must* dress, it can be done as a fireman dresses, with a wild minimum of efficiency, some buttons done wrong and others not at all, and with slippers and kerchief and gown to replace shoes and collar and tie and gent's holiday suiting. And your father, who always boasted he could shave in one minute flat, took ten minutes or more and treated each hair individually.

They ate slowly. Why did they even attempt a meal? Who can eat when his stomach is fluttering among his lungs? Only the very crass or very stubborn. And your father smoked again and even talked, a thing he usually abominated at breakfast. After which, he suddenly decided to get some wood from the cellar for a fire to make the "present-room" more cheerful, and all this took unendurable hours.

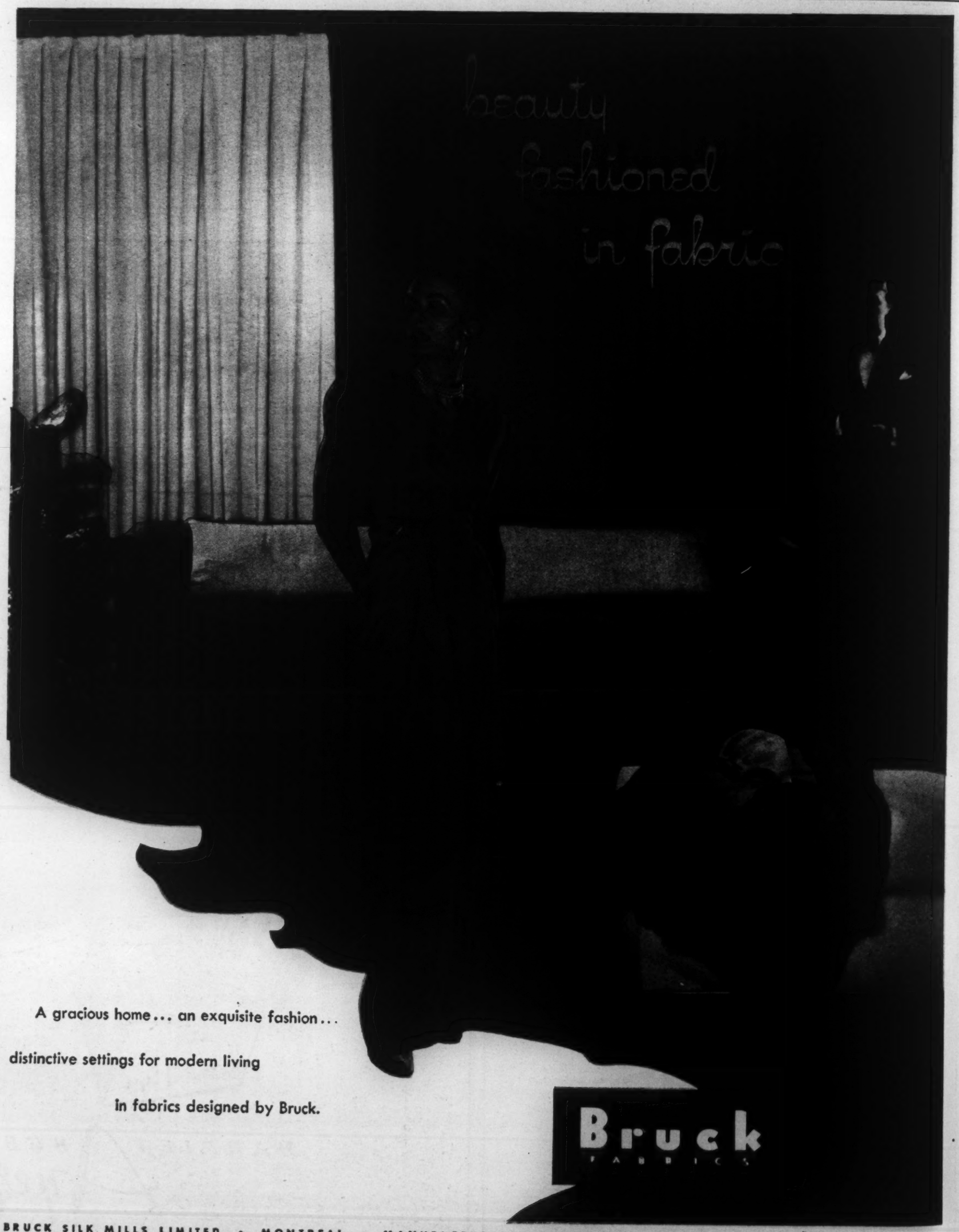
AT LAST there was a Grand March in which all the family joined. This was torture too, but of a pleasantly masochistic sort; even a child can appreciate a little delaying ritual if it leads to heaven, and you all knew where the Grand March would end. Three times round the dining-room table, while your father imitated the bagpipes playing *Cabar Faidhe* (the march of the Seaforths), and then into the Present Room—once, oddly enough, only the common old library. The youngest led the procession, the second youngest next, and so on, which was not so unfair as it sounds, for it meant that everyone could see into the room over the heads of his juniors—could see in, that is, when the youngest had unlocked the door with the key he carried on a cushion held in stiff and trembling arms.

Then the procession broke up and there was a scramble to find your chair, upon which were piled parcels that overflowed onto the floor. When you got older you were promoted from a chair to a table. It wasn't that there was any particular lack of tables; they were simply too high. Once again your parents were frozen and crept to their tables with a curious hesitation. You might almost have thought, but for your knowledge of human greed, that they were more interested in watching you than in rushing to their own parcels.

You didn't exactly mind their watching you, if that was their queer desire, even though it meant having to assume a certain theatrical surprise during the unwrapping of known objects. But what you really resented was having your brothers watch you, for it meant that their piles would last longer than your own. And their piles always did last longer, somehow. If they were older than you they managed to spin out their pleasures more calculatingly, and they would come over from time to time to show you how to work it when they liked the look of one of your toys. If they were younger than you they fumbled with the string and groped helplessly with the more intricate toys and generally wasted their time. You, being the only efficient parcel-opener of the lot, and the most imbued with Christmas drunkenness, were always finished first, with a tiny sense of frustration (among all your joy) that was more wistful than greedy—the only greedy ones were the slow ones—that *was* voluptuous, if you like! However, you soon forgot your minute pang in your curiosity to see your brothers' parcels; a decent curiosity (unlike theirs) which had waited until your own delightful toil was done.

Having inspected your brothers' things, and found them miraculously fairly divided, you went to see what was happening at your parents' tables. And there, more heavily paralysed than ever, they had opened one or two parcels each and were *talking* again! It is hard to find a word for such behavior. It was not shameful, exactly, and not quite heresy. It wasn't anti-social. But it was much worse than unimaginative. Were they unbalanced? Presumably not, and yet here they were positively wallowing in an exhibition of will power that might have been superb if it hadn't been merely crafty. Nail walking fakirs were nothing to this.

The hour or so in which you unwrapped your presents had whizzed by. The half-hour in which your brothers finished their own business



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was fast enough. But then the clocks resumed their largo while your father unwrapped a parcel or two in twenty minutes, and finally you were sent outside to play with your outdoor toys. Your father's pile was still almost untouched, and you were filled with a great sense of waste.

His morning was further drawn-out by trips to the garden to help you with a toy aeroplane — wonderful things, planes, in those days. Or to the garden for earth with which to put out the fire your mother had started in the chimney. Every Christmas the chimney caught fire soon after the torn wrappings were tossed into the grate; this was an old custom. In the end he went to dinner with his unopened parcels postponed, and this time heresy is not too strong a word. The man didn't quite believe in Christmas at all. The nicest man in the world, but devilish odd.

At dinner there were guests who talked. Your parents knew it was your feast but the guests didn't. It wasn't exactly that you demanded an audience,—your mouth being as full as your heart. But you wanted grown-up topics and noises cleared away, so that you could talk when you liked. The late Sir Walter Raleigh said that education does not mean reading feverishly for the rest of your life, but rather being able to point to an unread book and saying "I could read that book *if I wanted to*." And thus with all other freedoms. The irrelevant and continuous chat of the grown-ups was not only disrespectful to you Lords of Misrule, but to Christmas itself. In one way it was only a hum and a haze, barely perceptible through the quiltings of insulating food, yet in another way you were well aware of it and it made you impatient as another manifestation of slowness. And how slowly they ate! It was incredible. There was something rather piggish about it. No, not piggish; pigs are good eaters. Cow-like, rather. (The cow is a gourmet and the pig a gourmand, but let it not be forgotten that a gourmet can be deeper in sin than a gourmand, if only because he spends more time at it and has less time for his prayers.)

Once you become sluggish with food you didn't notice the slowness of the grown-ups until you revived and they didn't. Then they got slightly stubborn about games. Once (but he was not asked again) there was actually a guest who organized Bridge—in another man's house he did it, on Christmas Day, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul. It didn't last long, though, — the rebellion organized against this organizer was the only Youth Movement that ever made things move. And your frenzied denunciation of this home-wrecker was your only rudeness ever quoted by your mother within earshot of the young.

Eventually, however, the stickier guests got well stuck into corners and the more human ones shook off their torpor, and the tempo of the party increased. In the games of charades you had a terrific triumph. (You aways played charades at Christmas provided no grown-up suggested it first and made you reject it on principle. Most boys are half women, on their mother's side.) Everyone knew by now about your nasty trick of feinting, acting a hidden word covered by an obvious one, whereupon you had invented the double-feint and acted three words at once.

But horror, horror, horror! Was it really your triumph that made things move so fast now, or was it bedtime? After ignoring you all day, the clocks began to fix you with those two holes in their faces that were really eyes and not for winding. They began to discuss you with their pendulums, and call the grown-ups' attention to you—busybody servants and neighbors that they were. Of course the pedants pointed out that your tea was an hour late already—pedants would.

If you were young enough—and you seemed to be growing younger each minute under a heavy weight of other generations — tea-time was followed by a most sudden bed-time, almost an ambush, and these once-moribund grown-ups seemed not at all lethargic in whisking you off. And then it was Boxing Day before you knew it, and Christmas all gone, and everyone and everything progressing at a more usual speed,—your parents faster and you slower. You had even slowed down enough to play with your new toys, overlooked since yesterday noon . . .

WELL, those Christmases have gone, and that day now whirls by a little faster than any other. And the funny thing is that you are now grateful for all that old slowness. It enables you to see those days in the minutest details, as if photographed by a slow-motion camera. Last year's Christmas, snapped as it whizzed by, is already a blur, but Christmas of twenty or thirty years ago is a long reel of most perfect images—perfect in more than one sense, you now realize, for all your impatience at the time. In spite of your impatience? Because of it, rather. What drew the linked sweetness out? And if Christmas was a Gorgon that turned parents to stone, it also turned your experiences into durable monuments. You can unveil them at will and there they are as fresh as ever ... at any time, that is, except on Christmas Day itself, when your children (you always find) have an impetuous tendency to rush you off your feet.

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CHRISTMAS CAROLS, 1946

THE plant's on strike. The pickets' sullen round
Leads ever to another bitter morn.
Black cold the hearth in cottage and in mill,
As cold the stable when the Babe was born.
And peace on earth to alien whisper yields
As man with man confronts a world awry.
The thirty silver pieces, as of old,
Are still the guerdon when men crucify.

"Hark! The Herald Angels sing
Glory to the new-born King."
And, through the night, the wondering voices go
Of children sweetly singing mid the snow.

Words, false and futile, slack as changing tide,
From council chambers and the halls of state,
While innocence and anger dumbly bow,
Drone, mockingly, in fatuous debate.
The little men, by lesser men enthroned,
Fear for the paths of truth beyond their ken;
And the betrayed, their manhood subjugate,
Thrill to the bombast of good will to men.

"Hark! The Herald Angels sing
Glory to the new-born King."
Soft as a prayer, but winging to the skies,
Clear through the night, the songs of children rise.

O little crosses, where you meet the sky
In ridgy groupings on the fields of Gaul,
Or huddle in cruel vales of Italy,
Do restless stirrings mark your shadows' fall?
Must all the brave, unwitting that they died
To foster hate, and avid then to toss
Aside the goblet of their own rich wine,
Wait for the light beneath a bitter Cross?

"Hark! The Herald Angels sing
Glory to the new-born King."
And still the children carol without cease.
Their happy voices hail the Prince of Peace.

O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Robert E. Fulton, Jr., chief designer of the new roadable plane, the airphibian, ready for a flight. To convert the machine from flying to driving takes one person seven minutes. Master switch (large white knob at top of double-duty dashboard) makes it impossible to fly the craft when it is in driving position and vice versa. As a two-seater monoplane airphibian's cruising speed is 125 m.p.h., as an automobile, 45 m.p.h.

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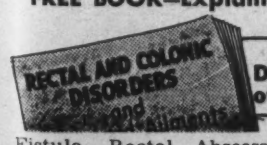

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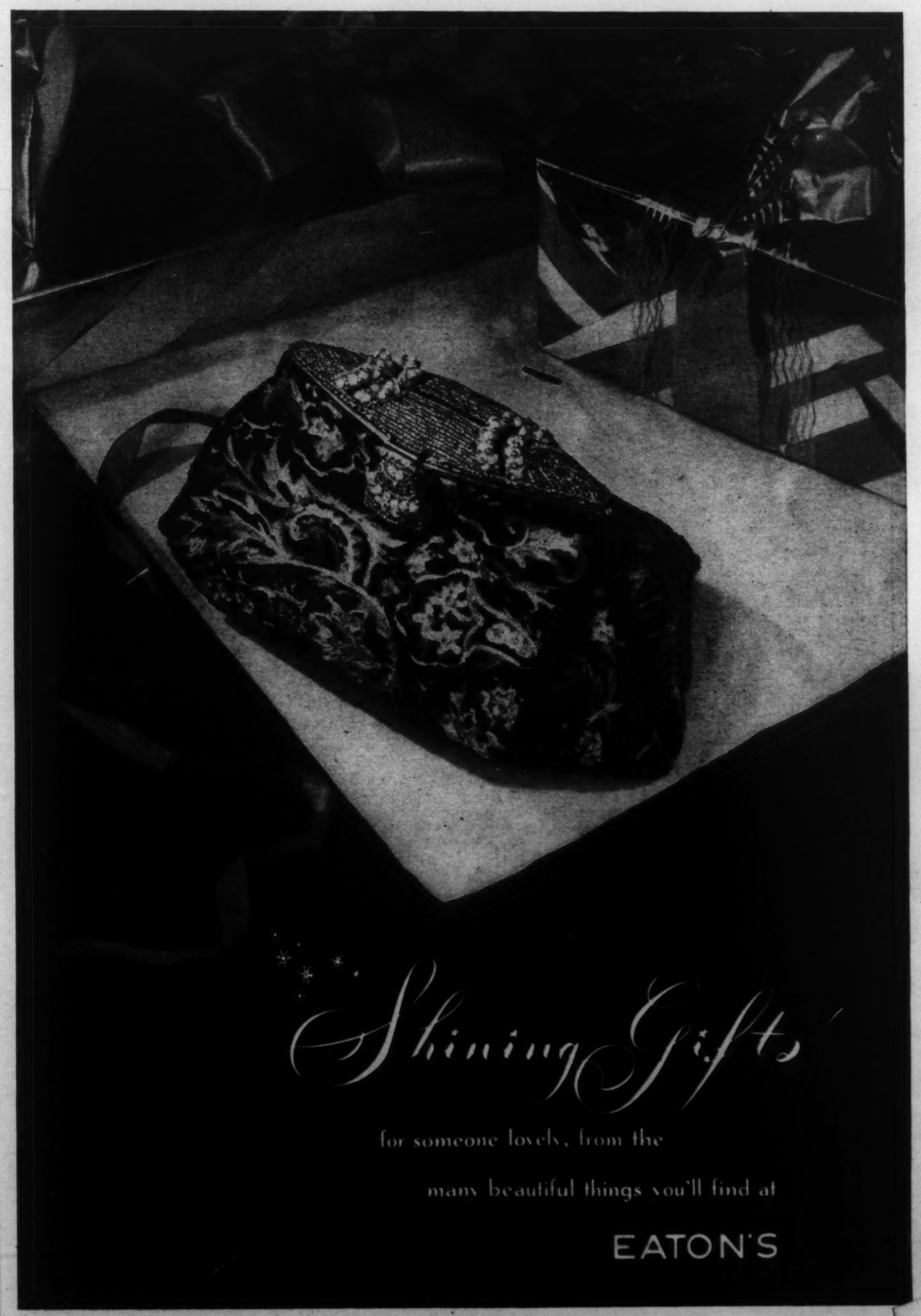

Britain Fears Japan Under Wing of U.S.

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Consternation is prevalent in the Lancashire cotton industry over the British Government's failure to make a stand against the liberal policy of the U.S. in encouraging Japan to renew her light industries. This hinges not on a desire to prevent Japan resuming manufacture of cotton goods, but on the fact that she will be re-entering the world market under the protection of the U.S., and will be assured of the latter's skilled technical advice as an ally of her own abundant labor, as against Britain's shortage of labor and outmoded machinery.

London.

SOMETHING like consternation has been aroused in the Lancashire cotton industry by the British Government's acceptance of the policy to encourage Japan to develop her light industries.

Allied Supreme Command has for some months been making moves to revive those industries which could not be used again for aggressive purposes. Nor is it denied that the policy has strong arguments in its favor. But that the British Government should have associated itself so closely with U.S. policy on the matter was disturbing to those industrialists who had hoped that the defeat of Japan in the war meant the elimination of a formidable trade competitor.

It is now evident that Japan will before very long re-enter the international trading arena almost on equal terms with the countries against whom she fought—with the difference that she will be under the protective wing of the United States.

It is this difference that arouses some bitterness in Britain. The cotton and rayon industries here are awkwardly placed in that they enjoy —from the manufacturer's point of view—the benefit of neither up-to-date U.S. machinery nor Japan's cheap and plentiful labor. A great deal of Lancashire's machinery is outmoded; and the shortage of labor —aggravated by such conditions—is a chronic complaint.

Japan's unorganized workers were so ruthlessly exploited in the prewar period of international competition that Japan was able to establish supremacy in vast areas of the world's textile export markets.

Nearly a half of the country's total exports were of textiles or fibres in the last peace year, 1936, when Japan—then the world's fourth export trader — accounted for 2,800,000,000 square yards of cotton goods out of a world export total of 6,460,000,000 square yards; Britain, with 1,900,000,000 square yards, accounting for more than half of the remainder. Though rayon ranked only fourth in Japan's export list, and the country's production was less than that of the United States, Japan was before the war the world's chief exporter of rayon.

No Sweated Labor?

The common line of argument nowadays is that Japan must be allowed to resume large-scale production of these goods so that she can pay for necessary imports, but must not be allowed the benefits of sweated labor. In some quarters hope is fixed on the young trade union movement to enforce a level of wages comparable with the scale of competitors. But the unions are not particularly favored by the occupying power.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Britons Fearful of U.S. Ties

By P. M. RICHARDS

GREAT BRITAIN, associated for so many fateful years of war and peace with the United States, is growing fearful as to where this relationship is taking her. A new popular cry is being heard—a demand for "independence" from the U.S. It found expression in the recent minority revolt of Labor members of the House of Commons, and although this was quickly overcome, the reasons for it not only continue but have increased.

Britons have been resentful of alleged U.S. economic pressure in respect of the $3,750,000,000 loan, and political pressure restrictive of British freedom of action in Palestine, Germany and Spain. Now they find new cause for alarm in happenings within the United States, the indications of a business recession that could affect business in many other countries, the Republican election victory with its rightist (anti-Socialist) implications, and the coal strike which, if it continues, will throttle needed American exports and sharply reduce U.S. ability to meet commitments abroad.

Britons, with their Socialist government, are fully aware that their economy is facing a staggering task at home and abroad, and are wondering what will happen if the U.S. economy, to which it is closely tied, goes into a tailspin. In other words, can Britain stand the shock of an American depression? Expectations of a U.S. recession soon, and of a full-size depression later on, are widespread in London, says E. J. Drechsel, London correspondent for *World Report*. British Cabinet Ministers, economists, businessmen and labor leaders all agree, he reports, that a U.S. recession is coming; the only question is how big it will be, and how long it will last.

See Former Pattern Repeated

The Londoners regard American price and security movements as repeating the history of the period after World War I. They see danger in a U.S. attitude that nothing can be done to avert a recession. They think few Americans realize that, as the key economy in the world, a stable U.S. is as important to others as to America. The British doubt, Drechsel says, that the U.S. Government has a clear economic policy. London asks what Washington would do if suddenly confronted by widespread unemployment. On the other hand, the British suspect that American adherence to the idea of full employment amounts to little more than lip service.

Possible effects of a U.S. recession on the British economy are worrying Britain's Labor Government. A sharp decline in U.S. prices would close America's doors to British imports and would stimulate U.S. business to expand exports in competition with Britain. The value of London's overseas investments would decline as world prices dropped under pressure. A U.S. Congress might withdraw from commitments abroad. More of the burden, in that case, would fall on Britain.

Resentment towards the U.S., which has been growing in Britain ever since the abrupt termination of Lend-Lease more than a year ago, is now being increased by widespread complaints regarding a foreign policy and a Foreign Secretary considered to be following rather than leading American proposals. Anti-American feeling was controlled with difficulty last winter when the U.S. Congress debated the wisdom and the terms of the loan to Britain. Resentment grew when the U.S. failed to deliver, as the British saw it, on a commitment involving Palestine. Recently Senator Owen Brewster, a Maine Republican, has advocated suspension of the U.S. loan to Britain until the British "redeem their trust in Palestine." So far, Britain has drawn $600,000,000 of the total credit ($3,750,000,000) available to her. The value of the remainder, in terms of purchasing power for U.S. goods, has been reduced substantially by price rises following the lifting of U.S. controls.

Still Rationed, Others Free

Hostility of the American State Department towards proposals for a World Food Board further inflamed the feelings of Britons unaware of the fact that their own Government was only slightly less hostile. And on top of all these occasions for bad feeling, most Britishers feel even worse when they contrast their rationed existence, now in its seventh year, with the removals of controls in the United States.

The immediate cause of the explosion within the British Labor Party is attributed to the Republican success in the recent U.S. election. Drechsel puts it this way: "The Republican victory emphasized the conviction among British Socialists that the U.S. will indulge in a wholesale return to free enterprise, without controls. The effect of this, it is feared, will be to endanger economic stability in the rest of the world and to make more difficult the Socialist aim of a controlled economy."

As things stand, says Drechsel, the Labor Government has a difficult job on its hands without the added complication of economic trouble from abroad. It has undertaken the intricate task, without much preparation, of nationalizing major industries and reconverting from war to peace simultaneously. Critical shortages of manpower, fuel and dollars hamper production and require a tight rein on domestic consumption. Nevertheless, Laborites and Conservatives alike agree that Britain's exports must be at least 75 per cent above pre-war levels to pay for essential imports and for service on debts. A problem the Labor rebels have raised, but have not answered, is how Great Britain can win independence from the U.S. economy at a time when both the need and the risk of interdependence are sharper than ever.

British Equipment Being Made for Lighthouses All Over the World

Urgently-needed lighthouse fixtures are being completed in Britain for Yugoslavia, Norway, Finland, China, India, etc. At this Birmingham works a glass prism is ground to fit into lense framework inside a lantern. Below, assembling framework into which prismatic glass rings . . .

. . . are fitted to form revolving glass lens for lighthouse in West Indies.

Fixing ventilator on lantern roof on order for a Norwegian lighthouse.

(*Continued from Page* 50)

The plain fact is that Japan has still a vast reservoir of labor — it must be well in excess of the 73 millions of 1940, for losses in the war were not excessive, and the rate of natural growth is high. This unlimited labor force is the country's great economic asset, and it is impossible to believe that a reasonable scale of wages is in prospect in the foreseeable future.

Japan produces little in the way of raw materials, and without liberal help from the U.S. she would be incapable of re-establishing her industries on anything like a normal footing. But the U.S., in effective control of Japan, has no intention of being burdened with an unworkable liability. Within the limits of security — the menace of Japan's heavy industries is, of course, being eradicated—she wants to see her satellite as a going concern.

This is where British critics become restive. They do not see why a power that was so recently an enemy should be blessed with United States skilled technical assistance as well as her own economic asset, abundant labor.

How Policy Is Applied

This is not a case where a policy can be praised or condemned outright as good or bad. It depends on how that policy is applied. There can be no question of keeping Japan in a state of permanent bankruptcy. Leaving aside her own morale and the ugliness of a depressed nation in a world which is struggling towards a better life, there is a matter of obligation towards countries which could benefit from normal trading with Japan. It is useless to pretend that if Japan does not meet the requirements of her former markets — about two-thirds of her exports used to go to the backward countries of Asia—those requirements will be met by Britain.

Britain is not in a position to fulfil the needs of her own people and of her more prosperous overseas clients, let alone those of the impoverished hundreds of millions of whom the majority could not in the best of times afford high-priced British goods. If Japan is allowed to produce so that she can earn her own bare living and supply some of the world's starved markets she will be contributing to the common wealth.

It does not follow, however, that the present method of carrying out that policy is the best method. This is a genuinely international question, and it should not be treated as the concern of one big power. No one really supposes that the acceptance by the British Government of the more "liberal" policy towards Japan makes any difference — although some trading circles had hoped that the Government would make a stand.

It is because Japan has come to be regarded as a U.S. satellite that the prospect of Japanese competition arouses such strong feelings, for the idea that a defeated common enemy should be ranged with one victorious power — and that an immensely strong trade competitor—is not acceptable.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Government Concessions Required if Gold Mining Is to Recover

By JOHN M. GRANT

IS CANADA'S gold mining industry, where production today is less than half of what it was five years ago, in need of some constructive assistance from the Dominion government? Is a thorough overhauling of the whole system of taxation necessary? Is mining a hazardous undertaking in which speculators must show a great degree of faith and persistence? To all these questions, as many times pointed out in these columns, the answer is definitely yes. The next question then concerns what is being done to provide some measure of relief for an industry, which has been described as the saving factor for the Dominion during the great depression, as well as having saved the country's bacon during the war as so aptly pointed out by one of Canada's top rank banking leaders. To again answer the above questions it is proposed to briefly touch on some of the recent pertinent and outstanding comments in this connection.

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The answer to the first question comes from no less a financial authority than the president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, R. S. Waldie, who at the annual meeting stressed the fact that "concessions on the part of the Government will be necessary to help the gold mining industry regain its important position." Such policies would be all the more justifiable since the gold mining industry, he adds, "unlike other industries, is unable to adjust the price of its product to the revaluation of the Canadian dollar and the general increase in costs." In dealing with the importance of gold Mr. Waldie claims that as gold production and exports had since 1942 been reduced, owing to the policy of shifting labor to more urgently needed war production, to less than one-half of the peak level of 1940-41, it is clear that the recovery of the industry has not been sufficiently rapid to soon secure for gold its previous function to balance our payments with the United States. The revaluation of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States, he adds, is a serious obstacle to the resumption of this role by the gold mining industry. It has reduced the profit margin of all companies and even made operation of a number of companies unprofitable, he states.

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Ontario's Minister of Mines, L. M. Frost, deals with the second question. In addressing the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, he attacked the federal taxation stating it was an "archaic system throttling and binding" the mining industry. Mr. Frost asked return to the province's fields of taxation which were taken over by Ottawa during the war emergency, and stated it was the policy of the Ontario Government to go to the "very limit" in co-operation to bring about a new set of conditions which will encourage rather than discourage new mining discoveries and developments. The fact that the mining industry was highly uncertain and hazardous in all its stages was emphasized by Mr. Frost, who pointed out that encouragement of new mines development will create new wealth for the province. Tax reforms for the industry had been bandied about for 15 years, he said, had been recommended by provincial mines ministers and the senate mining committee. For the mining industry his department has in mind, geological, geophysical and aerial surveys, as well as aerial, topographical and detailed mapping of the mining areas. There is also planned an expansion of the research and scientific agencies in the interests of new mining developments.

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Dealing with the hazardous angle of mining, C. C. Huston, M.E. at a meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, remarked that the mining business is not so much speculative as "risky." Between 1868 and 1945 there were 7,129 mining companies incorporated in Ontario, he said, of which 84 or 1.1 per cent became mines. "Setting up a probability equation based on the prospector's manifold risks" he added, "we have a maximum of 11 chances in 86,000,000." In referring to the advocacy of a local evening paper for imposition of a capital gains tax, Mr. Huston stated that if this is applied the following production figures will be greatly reduced and the province and Dominion will suffer. The total production of Ontario, in mineral wealth to the end of 1945, is $4,675,706,532. With present estimated population of 4,000,000 persons this is the equivalent of $1,160 per person, with a bit left for Saturday night. Lots of people are involved. There are some 275,000 shareholders in Ontario mines, owning an average of 500 shares each. On a 2,000,000 share day in the market, it is estimated that not less than 1,500 people participate, said Mr. Huston.

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What is being done to assist the hard hit gold mines? The case for the industry should already be well

(*Continued on Page* 56)

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For the five months ended August 31, 1946, earnings before bond interest and depreciation were $143,719; and after depreciation were $108,272. Maximum annual interest charges on the new First Mortgage Bonds will be $70,000.

We offer these bonds as principals; and recommend them for investment.

Descriptive circular available upon request.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J.A.R., Wainwright, Alta. — The action of the government in returning the Canadian dollar to par with the United States dollar, affected the earnings of SAN ANTONIO GOLD MINES to the extent of approximately three cents per share for the last half of 1946, hence the dividend paid last month was reduced to seven cents per share. The directors express the opinion that under the circumstances there could be no justification for paying dividends from accumulated reserves, particularly as the company has several outside properties under examination and development which, if successful will prove of great value to the company. It is pointed out that if one or more of these properties prove of economic value, the company will need its present ample cash position to bring such property into production. At the beginning of October the working capital was $1,080,835.

J. W. M., Saskatoon, Sask.—Sales of BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD. this year are at an all-time peak and net profit for the year ending Dec. 31 will show a sharp increase over 1945, it is understood. For 1945 Building Products reported a net profit of $335,242, equal to 69 cents a share.

W.B.C., Montreal, Que. — Despite shortage of materials, the sales and earnings of EASY WASHING MACHINE CO., LTD., for the ten months ended Oct. 31,1946, are reported in excess of those for corresponding period of 1945 and, for the year, are expected to register a moderate improvement over 1945. For the first seven months volume of business and net profits were about 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1945. Little improvement has taken place in the supply situation and with the demand for machines far in excess of output, the back-log of orders is steadily increasing and it will take months to catch up. The greater part of the production is designated for domestic consumption. Earnings for 1945, including refundable portion, were equal to $1.08 a share on the common. Directors have declared a year-end extra of 15 cents on the common with the regular 25 cents semi-annual disbursement, payable Jan. 2, 1947, bringing total applicable to 1946 to 65 cents, same as in 1945.

E. H. M., St. Lambert, Que.—Yes, a reorganization of the capital structure of CENTRAL CADILLAC MINES has been approved by the shareholders. It was also decided to change the company's name to CENTRAL CADILLAC- CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. Effect of the change is that you will receive two shares for each five now held. The present authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares is to be decreased to around 2,000,000 and then the authorized amount of new shares will be raised to 3,500,000. I understand an offer has been received to provide the treasury with a substantial sum through an underwriting and option agreement, sufficient to pay off deferred liabilities and to provide ample working capital. It is expected production will commence in April or May of next year, and milling capacity is to be increased from 300 to 500 tons. It is proposed to open up the mine to the 1,000-foot level. Development work has been underway for over a year and diamond drilling carried out has revealed some 250 ore intersections averaging $9.65 uncut or $5.81 cut grade, over an average width of better than five feet. The company's consulting engineer expects a good profit from the operation and costs are calculated to be under $5 per ton.

W.J.A., Orillia, Ont.—The higher price for milk is slightly affecting the volume of sales of SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LTD., but will not

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Long Coal Strike Serious

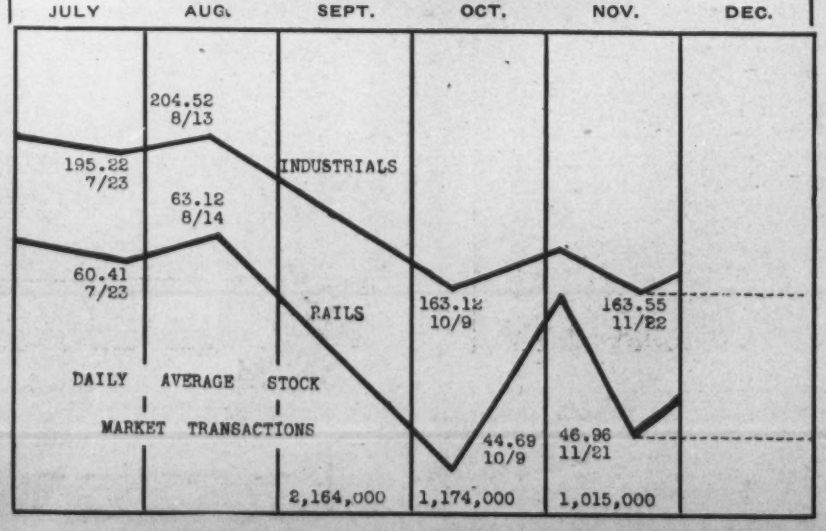
BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND: Downside penetration of February 1946 low points by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages confirms a primary downtrend as under way, duration and extent indeterminate, and the intermediate trend of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average. See remarks below.

Currently, business and earnings are running well above the level of stock prices. Third quarter report for the Dow-Jones industrial average, for illustration, showed net income well above any similar quarter of the past fifteen years or more, while recent dividend disbursements, as well as various indices of business, suggest that fourth quarter activity is likewise holding up. If, under these conditions, the coal strike were to be rather immediately settled, the market could easily stage a recovery of intermediate proportions into the early part of the coming year.

Continuation of the coal shutdown, over a number of weeks, however, would reduce operations throughout industry—particularly in such basic groups as steel, power and light, and transportation. Such a development, or the outbreak of a series of strikes in other important groups stemming immediately out of an early compromise with Lewis, would change the current business outlook as discussed in the preceding paragraph. Under such circumstances, it is doubtful if business, over the early half of 1947, could recover to present levels. This would, of course, reduce greatly the chance of intermediate market recovery over the next several months.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th of December, 1946.

S.C. SCADDING,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 27, 1946.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1946, payable February 25, 1947 to shareholders of record January 16, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

H. G. Budden
Secretary.

Montreal, November 25, 1946.

The B. Greening Wire Company
Limited

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 25th, 1946 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1947 to shareholders of record December 2nd, 1946.

P. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., December 2nd, 1946.

have any serious effect on earnings, A. E. Silverwood, president, says. Because of the diversity of products handled in many of the cities and towns located in four provinces, representing several million pounds of butter, about two million gallons of ice cream, large quantities of evaporated, condensed and powdered milk, any reaction on one portion of the products may bring compensating advantages on some of the other products handled.

F.A.B., London, Ont.—The present price of shares of HOWEY GOLD MINES obviously reflects general market conditions. The company, active for some years in the exploration and financing of outside properties, has a substantial investment in other companies and naturally its income is dependent on the return from this portfolio. Shareholders were informed by R. T. Birks, president, at the annual meeting that he expected the investment portfolio to prove a gratifying source of income. He stated that if the gold mining industry was fairly treated by the various taxing authorities and organized labor "you may justifiably expect in the near future a fair dividend return on your stock holdings and a corresponding enhancement of their market value." Some diamond drilling was carried out on the original property in Red Lake last spring, but without results. Howey is sharing in the financing of EAST AMPHI GOLD MINES, where a shaft has been sunk to 500 feet, and crosscutting now proceeding on two levels. The company is also jointly participating in the exploration of two properties (BEAUCHANCE and GAN COPPER) in the Noranda area. Further exploration of the DENISON NICKEL MINES property by diamond drilling was being carried out at last report. It was recently reported that an interesting new zone had been discovered, traced for about 1,500 feet, and was to be drilled, but I have seen no confirmation of this news.

K.L.C., Richmond Hill, Ont.—Yes, G. TAMBLYN LTD. will pay an extra dividend of 35 cents per common share together with the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on Jan. 2 next. In each of the two preceding quarters the company paid bonuses of five cents a share so that total dividends actually paid in 1946 amount to 90 cents a share, compared with 80 cents distributed in 1945 and each other year since dividends were initiated on the issue in 1937.

G.E.T., Selkirk, Man. — A gold prospect of 36 claims (1,244 acres) is held by LAPASKA MINES, in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec, and tenders have been called for the sinking of a three-compartment shaft to an initial depth of 300 feet and the establishment of two levels. The property adjoins to the east of Louvicourt Goldfield. Extensive diamond drilling has been carried out and this indicated two probable ore-making sections about 3,000 feet apart. The most complete results are reported from the central section of the property and it is here the shaft is to be sited. The central section has been extended to a total length of 1,700 feet, and twenty-four drill holes put down here along a length of 1,000 feet show a large number of quartz-tourmaline vein intersections. No tonnage figure or average grade can be calculated from drilling data for this type of vein occurrence, underground development is necessary to determine this. The company is in good financial shape to undertake the underground program. Cash of approximately $200,000 was recently reported on hand and options, if exercised, will raise $285,000.

T.C.J., Hamilton, Ont. — Sales of JOHN INGLIS CO., LTD., for the year ending March 31, 1947, are expected to exceed $6,000,000, and orders booked for delivery in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1947, are reportedly greater than $2,750,000. For the five months ended Aug. 31, 1946, earnings before bond interest and depreciation were $143,719, and after depreciation were $108,272.

R.L.C., Estevan, Sask. — I understand that recently acquired information has given a much brighter picture at CASSIDY YELLOWKNIFE MINES and is said to lead to the conclusion that there is a good possibility of the size of the orebody comparing favorably with that of the Ptarmigan Mines. Reports recently made by the company's engineer and a consultant, recommended sinking of a two-compartment shaft to carry out underground exploration and eventually be used for production. Company officials at last report were considering such action and the engineer's findings are said to have indicated that Cassidy has enough ore to make a mine of small tonnage capacity. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 2,170,405 were issued last June, with 753,000 of these pooled.

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Price: At the market about $14.00 per share to yield about 4.28%.

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The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

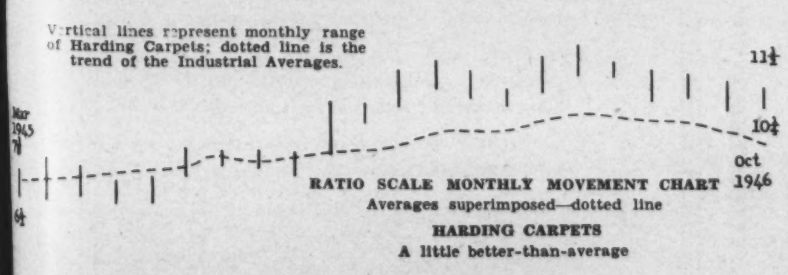
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

HARDING CARPETS LIMITED

			Averages		Harding	Carp.
PRICE 31 Oct. 46	— $10.37					
YIELD	— 2.9%	Last 1 month	Down	1.7%	Down	5.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 152	Last 12 months	Up	7.1%		Unch.
GROUP	— "B"	1942-1946 range	Up	160.0%	Up	633.3%
FACTORS	—Neutral-Plus	1946 decline	Down	18.9%	Down	40.9%


Vertical lines represent monthly range of Harding Carpets; dotted line is the trend of the Industrial Averages.
11¼
10¼
Mar 1943
Oct 1946
RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line
HARDING CARPETS
A little better-than-average

SUMMARY:—It is again necessary to use the smaller scale chart because of the wide fluctuations of Harding Carpets. The extreme advance of 633% from 1942 low to 1946 high is almost sufficient reason to place this stock in Group "C" — the speculations — but it will be noted that we include it in Group "B" — the speculative investments, based on its recent velocity.

This writer has no particular knowledge of the postwar problems that may affect the management of Harding Carpets nor of the merits of the case of those who seek higher dividends. The market will duly weigh these various questions and ultimately arrive at a fairly shrewd answer.

In the meantime one may surmise that the shares will be inclined to fluctuate widely and that they will sell on a rather low yield basis in anticipation of eventually getting a higher dividend return. One might go further and say that the investing public believes there will be a demand for carpets for some time to come and that the shares of Harding Carpets will likely prove to be a little better than average hold.

Diversified Investment Suggestions

For the investment of current funds, we commend the following diversified list of securities to the attention of investors. These offerings combine a favourable rate of income with security—an equal amount invested in each would provide an average yield of about 3.57%.

As principals, we recommend the purchase of:

	*Price**	*Yield*
Canada Savings Bonds 2¾% Due November 1, 1956	100.00	2.75%
The Montreal Metropolitan Commission 2¾% Serial Debentures due Nov. 1, 1958	99.50	2.80%
Quebec Power Company 3% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds due September 1, 1962	101.25	2.90%
St. Maurice Power Corporation 3¼% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due April 1, 1970	101.50	3.15%
The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company, Limited 5% Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1958	101.50	4.82%
International Hydro-Electric System 6% Debentures due April 1, 1944 (Semi-annual interest payments at the rate of 4% annually are currently being paid. The unpaid 2% interest is cumulative from October 1, 1944.)	99.00	4.04%

As agents, we offer:

A. J. Freiman, Limited 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares at the market	99.00	4.54%

**The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" where applicable and subject to confirmation and prior sale.*

Details of these offerings and their callable features will be promptly given upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Questions Which Come Before the Courts in Claim Settlements

By GEORGE GILBERT

Among the questions which arise in actions taken in the courts to collect death claims under accident policies or under the double indemnity clause in life policies is whether the death of the insured resulted from accident or suicide.

It seems to be now well understood that the burden of proving that the insured committed suicide is on the insurance company. Even proof of motive, while it may weaken or upset the presumption against suicide, has been held to be of itself not sufficient to establish suicide.

IN THE case of death claims under accident policies or under the double indemnity provision of life policies, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether death resulted from accident or disease or from accident or suicide, and the Courts are called upon to decide the issue. In one recent case, which went to the Supreme Court of Canada for final decision, the administrator of the estate of one George E. Ross brought an action against an insurance company to recover under the double indemnity provision of a life policy. The company had paid the face amount of the policy but rejected the claim for double indemnity.

Under the policy in question the double indemnity was payable "upon receipt of due proof" that insured's death "resulted directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injury effected solely through external, violent and accidental means." It was not payable if insured's death resulted from, among other things, self-destruction or any violation of law by him. The insured was a successful farmer. He had an asthmatic condition but otherwise was well. On the day before his death, his wife, during a quarrel, threatened to leave him, as she had threatened in quarrels on previous occasions; and on the next morning, on his asking if she still "figured on leaving him," she replied, " yes", though she had made no preparations to leave, and, according to her evidence, he said it would spoil his life, he "couldn't face it." Shortly after his barn was found to be on fire; it was completely destroyed, and his remains were found in its ruins.

Judgment Reversed

At the trial the judge dismissed the action, finding in view of the insured's statements that he had committed suicide. (1944. 1 W.W.R. 120) On appeal, this judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division, Alberta. (1944. 2 W.W.R. 68) From this decision the insurance company appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which held, affirming the judgment of the Appellate Division, that the administrator should recover under the double indemnity clause. Justice Rand dissented.

It was held, per the Chief Justice and Justice Kerwin, that it was evident from the trial Judge's reasons that, but for the insured's words on the morning of the fire, he would have concluded that insured's death was due to an accident within the meaning of the policy. An appellate court is in as good a position as the trial Judge in such a case to draw the proper inference, it was held, and that under all the circumstances the evidence did not lead to a finding of suicide. It was pointed out that there is a presumption against the imputation of crime, and that that presumption is not overcome merely by proof of motive. It was also held that there was no reasonable motive suggested in this case.

It was further held that the burden of proof upon the claimant to show that the insured's death came within the terms of the double indemnity clause did not require him to show that the fire itself was started accidentally; he was required only to produce such evidence as would warrant a court in finding that insured's death, which undoubtedly occurred by reason of the fire, resulted from a bodily injury which was effected solely through an accidental cause; no question arises as to the cause being external and violent. The fire might have been started innocently by the insured, or innocently or intentionally by some one else, but so long as the insured did not start the fire with the intention of committing suicide or place himself in the barn with that intention after the fire had otherwise been started, the claimant, it was held, must succeed.

Burden of Proof

Justice Taschereau also held that the claimant had satisfied the burden upon him to show that the insured's death resulted from an "external, violent and accidental cause" within the meaning of the double indemnity clause. All the circumstances revealed by the evidence, and bearing in mind that courts act upon the "balance of probabilities," lead to that conclusion, he said. He added: "The case is one where an appellate court may draw its own inferences from the proven facts. Suicide is a crime, and there is a legal presumption against the imputation of crime. Motives are very unreliable and cannot be classified as an accurate determining cause of human deeds, which they often influence in different ways; taken alone, they have very little probative value, and those alleged in this case do not rebut the presumption against suicide."

Justice Estey said that the case was one in which the Appellate court is in the same position as the trial Judge as to drawing inferences of fact. The insured's words to his wife on the morning of the fire, when read in relation to all the other facts, he said, do not justify an inference of suicide. On the issue of "accidental" death the claimant, he held, was entitled to invoke the inference against suicide, which inference was not "destroyed or attenuated" by the insured's said words, and that on the evidence it must be found that the cause of death was the fire and that that was an "external, violent and accidental cause" within the meaning of the double indemnity clause.

Justice Rand, dissenting, said that to recover under the double indemnity clause the claimant must show death by accident. He added: "That onus remained on him, and if, with the presumption against suicide and its underlying probative force properly applied, the evidence compels the Court to say that on the whole case the probabilities of accident or suicide are in equal balance, the claimant must fail. The presumption against suicide arises from mankind's experience that a human being normally and instinctively shrinks from it. That general reaction the Court, in considering all facts before it, will keep in mind; but it, treated as a fact, is to be looked upon as any other circumstances in the particular situation. In the present case there was in the whole of the circumstances, including the weight of the factors in experience, sufficient to leave the Court in doubt whether the insured's death was brought about by his intentional act or by accident; and in that state of things the claimant's burden had not been discharged. The Appellate Division had acted upon inferences which the undisputed facts did not warrant and at the same time had applied them to a burden of proof on defendant (the insurance company) which the issue between the parties did not raise. The action should be dismissed."

In the result, the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division, Alberta, finding in favor of the claimant, and reversing the judgment of the trial Judge, which found in favor of the insurance company.

The whole family of Jim Bonnette, a railway worker of Penarth, South Wales, are helping to build a house. Present-day prices were beyond their means and this seemed the only way to get a home of their own.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the financial position of the Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., as far as Canadian policyholders are concerned? What amount of business does it do here, and what are its Canadian assets and liabilities? Is it safe to take out a policy with?

—C. L. B., Hamilton, Ont.

The Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., with Canadian head office at Toronto, was organized and incorporated in 1900 and commenced business in 1901. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society for the transaction of life and sickness insurance, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1945 its total assets in Canada were $399,463, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $304,288, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $95,175. It had 804 certificates in force in Canada for a net amount of $1,641,119 of life insurance. Its life premium income in this country in 1945 was $39,055, while its sickness premium income amounted to $42,053. All policy forms provide for the levy of additional assessments if required, but none has been made so far in the life department, and no calls other than the regular ones have been made in the casualty department for over 25 years. As the society is required to maintain a Government deposit in Canada at least equal to the reserve on its policies in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable.

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¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

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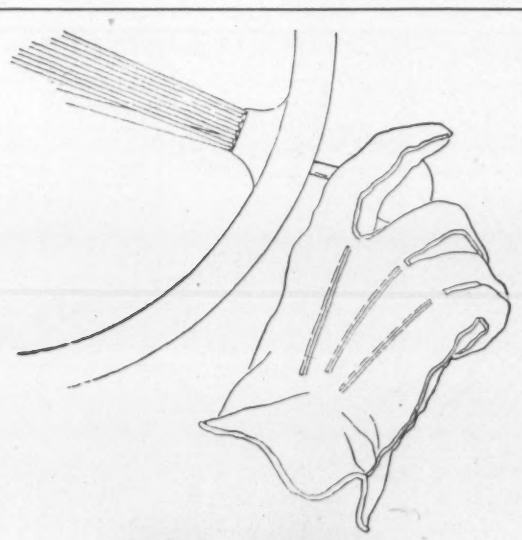

Shifting into High?..

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A Prudent Labor Seeks a Higher Wage Total

By R. J. DEACHMAN

So far organized labor's concern has been directed largely at the index of wage rates, rather than at the total wage and salary payments. But it is with the latter view that come the real gains for society—the lowering costs of production, the consequent prospect of further investment, the lower prices to the consumer. In short, greater total wages mean the more equitable distribution of the national income. Whenever labor raises wage rates to take successive advantage of industry's gain, says Mr. Deachman, it is inhibiting progress and checking the advance of industry.

ONE of the most astounding aspects of organized labor is its apparent indifference to economic realities. In the United States in the boom days of 1929 total compensation of employees was greater than the American national income in the depression years 1932-33 or '34. In Canada total wage and salary payments in Canadian industry were 57 per cent higher in 1929 than in 1921, yet in Canada, in this period, the index of wage rates had risen less than two per cent.

Apparently there are factors which lift the earnings of labor aside from increases in wage rates but they are ignored by the leaders of labor and practically unknown to the rank and file. But give to a labor leader or a college professor with socialist leanings an abacus or a ouija board and he can work out the most intricate calculations, all going to show how dividends might be paid by industry to labor in years in which industry had profits. But in the year in which losses occur dividends are not to be mentioned; let industry carry that burden.

Right in the midst of the war one of our Canadian labor unions put down its program. The main planks were as follows:

(1) The six hour day; the thirty hour week.

(2) Retirement of all workers at sixty so as to get them off the labor market.

(3) The raising of the school leaving age with the same idea in mind.

Would Paralyse Industry

Weekly take-home pay was to remain the same. What would have followed if this program had been put into effect? It would have meant the paralysis of industry, the prevention of postwar readjustment, wide unemployment through scarcity of supplies. This nation would have lagged in reconversion. Britain now requires 2,000,000 more workers. A program of this type would have been ridiculous in this or any other country at this time or any period in the immediate future. We must not take these suggestions of labor seriously. The more glaring ones are merely bids for popular support among the more radical element, nothing more.

There is another rather startling peculiarity about labor. It rarely distinguishes between high wage rates and high total wage payments. They are not necessarily co-equal and co-extensive—far from it. There seems at times to be no relationship whatsoever between them, but given a high hourly wage rate, even accompanied by a sharp reduction in total wage payments and there will be rejoicing in wage circles. The general result is forgotten in the nominal rate and labor is quite happy. Once I wrote to a distinguished U.S. economist and asked him if he could give me any explanation of this peculiar phenomenon. He attributed it to prestige which goes with a high nominal wage. It involves social status and the feeling of having arrived somewhere in the social scale.

To any one who considers the interest of the nation as a whole there is no cause for rejoicing in a high wage rate. It upsets the balance of a nation. We have recently made a deal for the sale of wheat. The first two years represent a price of $1.55 per bushel, for the crop years 1946-47, '47-'48—the base price for 1949-50, $1.00 a bushel. This is subject to further negotiations but it is quite probable that it will be the prevailing price at that time. It means two things: cutting the farm income by 35 per cent.—substantial unemployment in the cities if wage rates are high—or in the alternative vast expenditures upon public works for the purpose of maintaining an uneconomic wage rate. The sensible Canadian today wants wage rates as high as possible, consistent with full employment. Only the dreamers go beyond that range. When they are forced higher we have high wage rates at the cost of reduction in total volume of wage payments.

Here Is the Record

Let us see how this shaped up in pre-war days. A U.S. Department of Labor publication entitled "Wages, Hours of Work and Productivity of Industrial Labor" tells the story. The figures, of course, are American but the Canadian record would parallel this fairly closely. The reason I use American figures is that there is an assumption that they do things so much better over there and I want to see what labor can do at its "assumed" best. The figures will give us an index of pay rolls on the basis of 1923-25 equals 100. Starting from this base we have an index of total wage payments in all the added years from that date to 1939, the opening year of the war. The use of the odd years is purely a matter of saving space—the difference between the odd and even years would be very slight indeed:

INDEX OF TOTAL WAGE PAYMENTS

Years	Manufacturing	Mining	Steam R'w'ys
1923-25	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	102.4	93.0	99.8
1929	110.4	86.1	98.9
1931	67.8	53.4	69.7
1933	50.1	36.1	46.5
1935	74.1	51.3	54.9
1937	102.4	65.5	67.2
1939	90.8	51.9	62.9

Remember these figures are index numbers of total wage payments. Seldom did they run above the 1923-25 average. Sometimes total wages were cut in two during this period, sometimes even more than cut in two. Let us now put some of these figures in terms of dollars instead of index numbers. Workers unfamiliar with index numbers may prefer this. We shall limit the comparison to two periods, the average of 1923-25 and 1939, the year of the outbreak of the War:

TOTAL WAGE PAYMENTS IN MILLIONS OF $'s

	Average 1923-25	1939
Manufacturing	$9,866 mil.	$8,955 Mil.
Mining	1,133 "	588 "
Steam railways	2,613 "	1,643 "

Hourly wage rates in terms of cents per hour rose during the depression. The index in manufacturing increased 20.1 per cent, in mining 11.4 per cent and steam railways 19.7 per cent. Organized labor could raise the rate of wages but failed entirely to raise the total volume of wage payments. This is characteristic of labor. It is not interested in total wages which alone can improve the position of labor; total earnings seem at times to be beyond its ken.

Compare for instance the totals in the high wage industries of mining and steam railways. Note the decline between the 1923-25 average and 1939. True, other factors interfered but beyond question the high rate in these industries made competition difficult, helped other industries, made conditions worse for mining and steam railways.

Then happened one of these things in which the little imps of perversity play high jinks with the fortunes of our labor leaders. I have pointed out that labor pays little attention to the cost of living. Only when the index rises does it look up and get busy. An increase in cost of living is the basis for increased wage demands. When the cost of living falls labor reaps silently the harvest which fortune has cast in its lap. It is only

(*Continued on Page 56*)

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These bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

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$1,000,000

DOMINION-SCOTTISH INVESTMENTS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

First Collateral Trust, Series "A", 17-Year 3% Bonds

To be dated January 1st, 1947 **To mature January 1st, 1964**

Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1st and July 1st, payable in Canadian funds at any office of the bankers of the Company in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted). Coupon bonds in denominations of $500 and $1000, registrable as to principal only. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time on thirty days' notice at 101 up to and including January 1st, 1955; thereafter at 100½ up to and including January 1st, 1960; thereafter to date of maturity at 100; in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption.

Trustee: THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be legal investment for Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended.

The proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of the Bonds now being offered will be applied wholly toward the redemption of all of the Series "A" and Series "B" First Collateral Trust Fifteen-Year 4% Bonds of the Company in aggregate principal amount of $1,000,000 called for redemption on January 1st, 1947.

We, as principals, offer these Series "A" Bonds, subject to prior sale, for delivery if, as and when issued, and accepted by us, subject to approval of our Counsel, L. A. Landriau, K.C., Toronto, who is also Counsel for the Company.

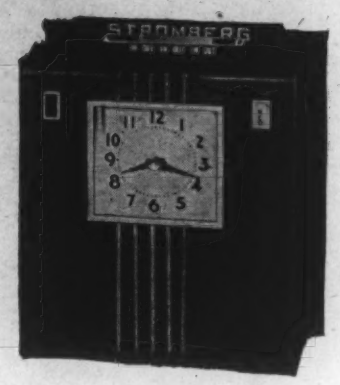
Price: 97 and accrued interest

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Cochran, Murray & Co. Limited **Greenshields & Co Inc**

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

TIME LEAKS COST MONEY



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NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1946, payable on January 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the fourth quarter ending December 31st, 1946. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, January 2nd, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of December, 1946.

H. H. BRONSDON
Secretary

Dated at Toronto, November 27th, 1946.

A Prudent Labor Seeks a Higher Wage Total

(*Continued from Page* 55)

necessary to repeat the previous figures and divide them by the cost of living in order to see what happened. Here we give the nominal wage totals of 1939, the cost of living and the 1939 income adjusted for changes in cost of living—the index in 1939 stood at 80.7 on the basis of 1923-25 equals 100:

	1939
Manufacturing	$8,955 million
Mining	588 "
Steam Railways	1,643 "
TOTAL	$11,186 million

Here the changes in the cost of living brought to the workers a massive gain of $2,676 million over what they would have received if the cost of living had not fallen. I wonder how many workers realized it. Certainly their leaders never mentioned it. Earnings even topped the average of the boom years 1923-25.

This arose through no effort of labor. The increased efficiency of labor was the result of technical improvement in the means of production. Labor found itself as prosperous as during the boom, in a stronger position than in 1923-25. If labor were to take its gains in a lowered price of products produced the gains would be real. All too often labor has been robbed by increases in the cost of living, brought about by its own action. It has always been willing to accept high prices if it received a nominal increase in wages.

Modern industry goes forward by a process of dynamic nihilism. It throws away the old machines and gets better ones, as soon as it recognizes that additional capital investment may be effective in lowering costs of production thus helping to widen sales and expand production.

Cost of Living	Adjusted Income
80.7	$11,097 million
80.7	729 "
80.7	2,036 "
	$13,862 million

But these gains can only be effective in so far as they lower the price of the goods produced. It is the prospect of this possibility which induces the investment. But if labor is to raise wage rates so as to take advantage of these gains the change will not take place; industry will tend to stagnate. Labor will inhibit progress by its own action and check the advance of industry. The gains brought about in this way should be passed on to the consumer in a lower price of the product produced. In that way we further broaden the market, increase consumptive demand and lead towards the goal to which I have been heading in this story, the goal of expanding production, higher total wage payments, a more equitable distribution of the national income.

These are not questions for labor politics; they are questions for the statesmanship of labor. They should be in the minds of those who are looking a long way ahead; they have no place in the plans of men seeking only the advantage of tomorrow. If labor could sense the gains which lie in this direction a new dawn would open before it but that depends on labor. It alone can open the door to a brighter future.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

known at Ottawa, but representations are once more being made to a Cabinet committee of three, to prevent if possible the further curtailment of production and help to alleviate what has become a serious situation. Already representatives of various gold camps have tried to impress upon the committee (Finance Minister Ilsley, Reconstruction Minister Howe and Mines Minister Glen) the seriousness of the situation and in dealing with the tax structure emphasis was reportedly placed on restoration of the 50% depletion allowance. A free market for gold was also again under discussion. It is worth while noting that mining organizations have for close to three years been endeavoring to bring home to the government the necessity for some aid in trying to cure the disabilities from which gold mining is suffering.

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BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of FIFTEEN CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ended 31st October, 1946, payable on and after THURSDAY, the SECOND of JANUARY, 1947, to shareholders of record at close of business on 30th NOVEMBER, 1946.

By order of the Board.

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th November, 1946.

Company Reports

Sherwin-Williams Co.

ON a new record peak in sales, the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd., in its annual report for fiscal year ended August 31, 1946, shows a moderate improvement in operating profits over the preceding year and a wide gain in net earnings after all charges at the equivalent of $2.65 a share on the outstanding common stock as compared with $1.39 a share.

The directors' report states that while shortages and increased costs continue to be the most difficult problem for the company, and the situation with respect to new materials is now as serious as at any time during the war, sales volume for the first quarter of the current fiscal year will show another substantial increase.

The operating profit of Sherwin-Williams for the year under review amounted to $2,031,429 as compared with $1,947,596 for the preceding year and, with a moderate gain in other income, gross income is shown $115,000 higher at $2,119,575.

Balance sheet reflects, partially, capital expenditures during the year; net working capital being at the substantial figure of $5,823,695.

Bank of Nova Scotia

NEW records in total assets and in deposits and significant expansion in profits and in commercial loans are shown in the financial statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1946. The report is the 115th issued by the institution.

Net profit for the year, after taxes of $1,614,600 and depreciation of $398,277, was $1,588,455 as against $1,304,496 on a comparable basis in the previous year.

At the year end, total assets amounted to $696,175,430, an increase of $82,000,000. Liquid position continues strong. Cash, clearings and balances due from other banks of $118,378,693 represent 17.97 per cent of total liabilities to the public.

Loans other than call loans show an increase of over $36,000,000 at $158,568,349. Current loans in Canada, which are $31,300,000 above a year ago, account for most of the larger total and reflect a considerable increase in loans to individuals and to small and large businesses throughout the Dominion. Loans elsewhere than in Canada are $5,800,000 higher than in the previous year.

Total deposits at $617,564,099 are $76,221,763 higher than a year ago. Most of this increase is in interest-bearing deposits which are up $43,000,000.

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Dominion of Canada	3%	1966	104⅞	2.60%
Dominion of Canada	3%	Perpetual	104	2.74%
Nova Scotia, Province of	2¾%	1966	100	2.75%
New Brunswick, Province of	2¾%	1966	99	2.82%
Montreal, City of	3%	1965	100	3.00%
St. Maurice Power Corp.	3¼%	1970	102	3.13%
Brompton Pulp & Paper Co.	3½%	1966	101½	3.40%
Dominion Dairies, Limited	4%	1966	102½	3.82%
Reliance Grain Company	4%	Preferred	Market	4.00%

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